# Daily Report

# Latin America

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*FBIS-LAT-87-229* *30 November 1987*

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## Cuba

### Rioting Cuban Prisoners Reach Agreement

*FL271455 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] According to a U.S. Attorney General's Office representative, the rioting Cuban prisoners in the Oakdale Federal Prison and the U.S. authorities have, in principle, reached an agreement. According to the official, the agreement will be signed today and will go into effect immediately with the release of the 27 hostages held by the prisoners. Presently, the contents of the agreement between U.S. and the Cubans, who voluntarily left the country through Mariel and were later declared undesirables in the United States, is unknown.

### Alarcon Explains Immigration Accord

*FL301239 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1208 GMT 30 Nov 87*

[Text] *Granma's* third edition carries an interview with Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon today concerning the agreements on immigration and radio broadcasts.

Alarcon notes that the meeting held on 19-20 November in Mexico City was in response to the interest of the U.S. side and of some American citizens in resuming the talks. No modification was made to the immigration agreement of 1984. On the contrary, both sides agreed that it should be kept as originally concluded.

The United States agreed to accept up to 3,000 counterrevolutionary prisoners and their relatives this coming year. For its part, Cuba accepted the return of the 2,746 Cuban citizens who left through Mariel and had been declared excludable by the American authorities.

Asked what Cuba will do with those citizens included in the agreement who have committed serious crimes in the United States, Alarcon stated that each case will be dealt with on the basis of the sentences handed down by U.S. courts. Those who have committed crimes will have to serve their sentences fully.

Alarcon also explained that the agreements just signed have nothing to do with travel by the Cuban community living in the United States. Those trips were suspended and will remain suspended with the sole exception of those authorized for strictly humanitarian reasons, he added.

### USSR's Orlov Visits Isle of Youth

*FL272113 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] Vladimir Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the RSFSR Presidium, yesterday visited centers of economic, historic, and educational interest on the Isle of Youth. Orlov visited, among others, the 28 January Rural Secondary School, the Isle of Youth citrus complex, and the former jail which is now a museum and national monument.

### Rodriguez Meets With PRC Economics Minister

*FL271728 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met yesterday with Zheng Tuobin, PRC minister of economic relations and foreign trade. During the meeting, the two officials reviewed the state of bilateral relations and they agreed that the relations are going well. They also exchanged impressions regarding the work to be done for the creation of the Cuban-PRC intergovernmental mixed commission for economic cooperation. The visiting official delivered greetings from Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission.

### Increased PCC Authority in Havana Seen

*FL281132 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The PCC members in our capital, the youth, the mass organizations, and all the workers are paying exceptional attention to the party's provincial assembly which began today at the Palace of Conventions. They have been making additional efforts as a salute to the most important political event of Havana City Province. The assembly, with 460 delegates representing 102,000 members, will take stock of achievements in the struggle for the rectification of errors and of what still remains to be done. The assembly will also set the goals for the next phase.

The party's authority in our capital has grown considerably. This is evidenced in its mobilization capacity, in the example of communists leading all aspects of emulation at each work center, in how it has made everyone aware that the deciding factor is man, and that a man with conviction moves mountains. This is how, with more strength than ever, it has been possible to resurrect the minibrigade movement; to give impetus to projects such as the El Gato Dam and the east-west highway; to improve the railway freight transportation; to obtain a favorable balance in the port; to increase productivity in various factories by reducing the staff, making better use of manpower by reducing absenteeism, revising norms, and eliminating high salaries not supported by production.

The party has shown that, in the year with the most economic difficulties and the least resources, more can be done. It has made the workers aware that what matters is not the cold figures of the plan but rather the quality and the variety of what is produced and at what cost. How can we prevent idle workers still on the payroll? The true worth of volunteer work, and the fact

that what is best is not what benefits the individual factory but the whole country. [sentence as heard] There's no doubt that the PCC Provincial Assembly will successfully deal with what we still must overcome. Furthermore, with the example of our untiring Comrade Fidel, each party member will multiply his efforts and no revolutionary will want to be left behind.

## Dominican Republic

### Two Detained in Bomb Attempt on President

*FL281318 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Antonio Imbert Barreras-,secretary of the armed forces, disclosed at noon yesterday that the police had caught two men who reportedly hurled an explosive device during President Balaguer's visit to Bonao the day before yesterday [26 November]. The bomb injured four women. It landed approximately 250 meters from where the head of state stood at the inauguration of a housing project. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

Gen Imbert Barreras said it had been determined it was a Molotov cocktail. He described the action as terrorism. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

### President Announces Haitian Border Closed

*PA300153 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 30 Nov 87*

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Nov (AFP)—The Dominican Republic has closed its border with Haiti, Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer announced at 2300 GMT today. The measure was prompted by the violence in Haiti, which caused the general elections scheduled for today to be suspended. Dominican cameraman Carlos Grullon was killed during the violence in the neighboring country.

Balaguer placed Dominican newsmen covering the violent and thwarted Haitian elections under diplomatic protection.

Officially it was noted that despite the border's closure, Dominicans living in Haiti and foreigners seeking refuge will be allowed to enter.

Also, it was learned that on Monday a Dominican military aircraft will leave for Port-au-Prince to bring home the body of the unfortunate cameraman and any Dominican journalists who wish to return.

Balaguer declared this afternoon that his government will protect Dominican journalists and residents who live in Haiti and, if necessary, "will place the entire Air Force as well as the Dominican airline at their disposal."

## Grenada

### Blaize Considering Cabinet Changes

*FL292320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2028 GMT 28 Nov 87*

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 28, CANA—Grenada's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize is considering changes to his cabinet to help improve the image of his administration, informed sources said on Saturday. Blaize may announce the changes at next weekend's annual convention of the ruling New National Party (NNP), the sources said.

They told CANA that invitations to join the government have been made to a lawyer who campaigned against the NNP in the last general election and a former member of the interim administration which ruled the island for a year after the 1983 U.S.-led invasion.

The sources said key members have complained about too much concentration of portfolios under Blaize and four senior government ministers. For instance, Blaize's deputy Ben Jones is responsible for external affairs, legal affairs, agriculture and tourism.

Party sources said that in recent weeks Blaize has been meeting with high-ranking NNP officials headed by Chairman Larry Joseph to discuss ways of strengthening the government in the face of its apparent increasing unpopularity.

They said that some of the leaders of the Caribbean Democratic Union (CDU)—a grouping of right-wing and centrist political parties—have also been encouraging Blaize to make government changes in order to try and rebuild the public image of the NNP.

The NN has seen its 14-1 majority in parliament drop to 9-6 with the defection of several top officials to the ranks of the opposition.

Ex-ministers George Brizan and Dr Francis Alexis resigned from the government in April and launched a new political party to challenge the NNP in the next general elections due by 1989.

The NNP convention to be held December 5-6 in the rural parish of St Patrick's would have as one of its main attractions a rally to be addressed by Prime Minister John Compton of St Lucia.

## Haiti

### Violence Culminates in Election Cancelation

#### Arrests in Carrefour Feuilles

*FL262244 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] There were a number of power failures in Carrefour Feuilles last night which caused much uneasiness among residents. Forces of order were all over the area. According to a resident, many arrests were made there last night.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording, in progress] ...regarding the entering of Carrefour Feuilles last night by the olive-green-clad military. It was shortly after 1830 or so. When they arrived, everyone thought they had come to provide security but what they actually did was start shooting. They did a lot of shooting. They arrested many people, many young men, who were at the mass in Carrefour. As you know, this is a densely-populated area so there were many people around at that time.

They hid in the dark, in a corner. They arrested all the young men who passed. [passage omitted] They say they arrested all those people because of the individual who was killed here but I think it is their fault that he was killed. If they had taken measures to provide adequate security before, the population would never have killed anyone. Only now do they show up and they arrest people. That's not right! Now they are going to throw the people they arrested into a dungeon, beat them, [words indistinct] kill them. And they might not even have been involved! A group of innocent people in a public transportation vehicle on their way home! [passage indistinct] What law did they break to warrant arrest? I could understand it if they arrested the people setting fires, burning everything down, setting fire to the CEP [Provisional Electoral Council] headquarters, and burning down the Salomon marketplace! They know who they are and yet they have not arrested them! No, they have to come and arrest these poor innocents! That's all I wanted to say. Thank you. [end recording]

#### Authorities Accused of Plots

*FL262214 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] The Association of Young Researchers of Port-au-Prince [Asosyasyon Jen Ankete Potoprens, AJAP] has issued a news release in which it launches an appeal to the population in the provinces and in the capital.

AJAP says: After all the maneuvers that the country's authorities and the macoute sector have gotten together to effect—the agreement reached to burn down the Salomon marketplace and the murders of many people in the democratic sector—and after all the disappointments they have suffered thanks to the vigilance of the defense committees and the entire sector of the population that wishes to do away once and for all with repressive regimes, the authorities and the macoutes have decided to change their strategy in order to be able to continue to trample the people's entrails.

Therefore, the government and the macoutes have decided to open fire soon on a number of military posts, the National Palace, and several important public offices, and blame the democratic sector, the presidential candidates, and the Provisional Electoral Council for it, so that they can take a number of measures that serve their particular interests.

We call the attention of all sectors of the population, of national public opinion, of international public opinion, and of the national and international press to this vile, criminal maneuver. The people who are to carry out this vile mission have already been issued revolvers and paid $50.

#### Government Communique Rejected

*FL271921 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] The coordinators of the neighborhood committees for Port-au-Prince would like to know what the Haitian Army calls "ensuring the protection of the Haitian people."

They say: We feel that the Army is one of the principal institutions involved in repression, abuses, and murders in the country. The Haitian Army has massacred the civilian population many times.

We have not forgotten, following 7 February, the acts of abuse such as Martissant, Junie Depestre, Fort Dimanche, Charlot Jacquelin, Cite Soleil, La Saline, 29 July, and the death squads.

We of the neighborhood committees in Port-au-Prince think that the repressive, abusive, communique General Regala issued on Wednesday 25 November 1987 means only one thing: the Army was announcing that it was going to further open the tap from which the blood of the masses is flowing. Thus, on the night of 25 November, the Army put motorcycles, cars, pickup trucks, jeeps, tanks—with and without license plates—and personnel in civilian clothes, blue uniforms, and green uniforms—out on the streets to assassinate people in the poor sections of town.

The Army executed three people on Route des Dalles, two on the Grande Rue, one in Portail Leogane, one in La Saline, one on Ruelle Marcelin, one (?at the corner of) Ruelle Nazon and Rue Monplaisir), one in front of Damien, one in Bizoton, two on 2eme [2d Street] Avenue, and so forth—to say nothing of the many arrests made on the streets in the early evening on Wednesday, 25 November.

We members of the neighborhood committees of Port-au-Prince declare that we do not acknowledge the general's repressive communique. We state that together with the population, we will continue to organize security brigades to protect ourselves, our neighborhood, and our residences against criminal acts.

### CEP Communique on Elections

*FL271927 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1400 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] A communique from the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] dated 26 November says that before the elections begin, the CEP is once again informing the nation that the CEP is determined to hold elections on 29 November, in accordance with the Constitution.

After learning of the 25 November 1987 Interior Ministry communique signed by Major General Williams Regala, minister of the Interior—in which Regala informs the population that maintaining order and protecting the lives and property of the population is the exclusive responsibility of the Armed Forces—the CEP repeats the request it made on 16 September and on 26 October 1987, and makes a final appeal to the Haitian Government and the security forces to take all measures necessary to guarantee the freedom of the balloting and the physical protection of the CEP members and CEP headquarters and the security of the civilian population.

In conclusion, the communique says: Let's go to the polls together, in order to firmly entrench the victories of 7 Feburary 1986 victory and 29 March 1987. [passage omitted consisting only of names and titles of all CEP members, who signed the communique.]

### Rumors of Poisoned Water

*FL271928 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1400 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] We have in the studio Mr (Jean Remy Calonge-).(Calonge), it seems you have a new report for us?

[(Calonge)] Yes, we have Eng (Louis Effleur) on the phone. As everyone knows, he is the director of CAMEP [Autonomous Metropolitan Area Potable Water Works]. Apparently there is a rumor circulating—and apparently this was reported over certain radio stations—to the effect that the water from one of the springs in Carrefour is poisoned. The director would like to address the population. Go ahead, sir.

[(Effleur)] I heard the rumor too. But I have the impression it is gratuitous viciousness, because the station could have called CAMEP before reporting this, so we could check. We ourselves see no evidence of this as yet. In any case, we are being very vigilant. I just sent the director of public relations to the police station to ask for the help—as I have already done once before—in protecting the springs. I think the police already have a map, with all CAMEP's supply points on it—all the reservoirs and all the springs. This permits them to provide effective protection. CAMEP is also going to conduct better testing and guard well, so that nothing like this will happen. We ask the population to not be alarmed, because the rumor has not been found to be true, at present. It is just a vicious rumor.

I am also going to ask the radios to not repeat this over and over, because I have the impression that if you continue to broadcast news like that, you will be helping whoever started it attain their objective. We, on the other hand, had to call, just to reassure people.

[Reporter] But have you already checked all your reservoirs in Carrefour?...

[(Effleur), interrupting] That is precisely what we are doing now. We were just told about this.

[Reporter] But if you have not finished checking, you cannot yet tell us that the report is not true.

[(Effleur)] Well, in any case, if it were true, we would have heard about it already. And as we saw back when something like this happened in Port-de-Paix, remember that we were clearly told back then that you would need a barrel of poison in order to poison a spring, because it would dilute so fast. It is not easy to poison water that runs non-stop.

[Reporter] Thank you, Eng (Effleur).

[(Effleur)] Thank you. [passage omitted]

### Army on Maximum Alert

*FL272103 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1700 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] The Haitian Army has been on maximum alert since yesterday. Many military patrols in combat dress could be seen circulating in Port-au-Prince yesterday afternoon and an armed detachment dressed in olive green was posted around the General Headquarters of the Haitian Armed Forces near the National Palace.

We have also learned that an important meeting of the country's military authorities—the commanders of the principal units and the heads of Haiti's military departments—was held last Wednesday in Port-au-Prince.

### CEP News Conference

*FL281854 Port-au-Prince LE NOUVELLISTE in French 27 Nov 87 No 33.141 pp 1,3*

[Text] During a news conference this afternoon, Dr Ernst Mirville, president of the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP], denied rumors circulating in political circles that there might be a meeting today between the members of the CEP and the members of the CNG [National Government Council]. Dr Mirville admitted there might have been "some sort of contact." He said that one of the

CEP members alerted him this morning to the fact that a meeting might be possible. As a matter of fact, AFP had reported this too, using the conditional tense. "That is why we put on suits," Dr Mirville was to confide to journalists. He added: But the meeting did not take place. It turned out to be a false report, a big hoax.

In answer to questions from journalists, Dr Mirville—who was accompanied by Pastor Alain Rocourt, also a CEP member—highlighted the many difficulties the CEP has encountered in preparing the elections, which it has had only 3 months to organize. A truck transporting ballots and other election materials was intercepted today around Saint-Marc, said the CEP president, who made particular mention of all the transportation difficulties. Since the Haitian Army did not place helicopters at the disposal of the CEP, the Council had to call in a helicopter rental company. The first helicopters were to have arrived yesterday, but because of bad weather, a helicopter arrived in Port-au-Prince only today.

However, despite all the various kinds of difficulties still cropping up less than 48 hours before the balloting, Dr Mirville is categorical: The presidential and legislative elections will take place Sunday.

Pastor Alain Rocourt, filling in an answer from Dr Mirville, emphasized that the CEP is far from isolated, despite the armed uprising of these last few days. He said: The population is an integral part of the CEP, and many difficulties are being overcome thanks to disinterested help from several sectors of the population.

The technical problems stem from the political problems. "These difficulties arose because the CNG did not perceive the CEP the way we perceive ourselves," said Dr Mirville.

## Suspension of Firearm Permits

*FL281909 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1700 GMT 28 Nov 87*

[Text] The Ministry of Interior and National Defense advises that in view of the obvious desire by a sector of the population to spare no means to obstruct the process leading to the normal development of tomorrow's elections, everyone in Haiti is forbidden to bear firearms as of noon today. The only exception is the members of the Haitian Armed Forces, to whom the law and the Constitution have entrusted the sacred mission of ensuring the integrity of the national territory and the security of lives and property.

All firearm permits issued to date by the Haitian Police or Armed Forces are hereby suspended until further notice.

[Signed] Williams Regala, Major General, Haitian Armed Forces, minister of interior and national defense.

## 'Macoute' Burned Alive

*FL281919 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1700 GMT 28 Nov 87*

[Text] Radio Haiti-Inter reported today that an alleged macoute, a militiaman of the Duvalier regime overthrown on 7 February 1986, was burned alive yesterday morning by the members of a people's vigilance brigade in Deluge, 80 km from Port-au-Prince.

According to Haiti-Inter, the man was captured by the brigade members after he had fired a weapon in the street while accompanied by a group of 25 other macoutes.

Four persons were seriously injured during a scuffle that ensued when men in military uniforms arrived and proceeded to arrest some 20 people.

## Incident in Hinche

*FL281934 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1700 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Report by Radio Metropole correspondent in Hinche]

[Excerpt] The big story in Hinche at present is a news report by the Radio Soleil correspondent that shocked many people. There was a big panic at around 1700. Everyone was very tense and wondering what was going on.

Yesterday afternoon, after the Radio Soleil correspondent reported a news release that peasant leader Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, MDP [expansion unknown] had addressed to Hinche Police Captain (Patrick Lolo), there was a lot of talk. Everyone mentioned by name in the news release as being a member of the group that has been creating havoc around here took to the streets. They said they were going to burn the correspondent's house down. They also harassed any correspondent they encountered in the streets.

The police did their best to provide security, especially for the Radio Soleil correspondent. The Hinche vigilance committee was also on a war footing. They spent the entire night watching to see that nothing happened (?to the correspondent). [passage omitted]

## Elections Canceled

*PA282348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 28 Nov 87*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 28 Nov (AFP)—The legislative and presidential elections scheduled for tomorrow, Sunday, were canceled in several parts of the Artibonite area, north of Port-au-Prince, by the Provisional Electoral Council, CEP. In a communique, the CEP declared that several members of the electoral offices in that region "had to seek refuge after being attacked by armed individuals" and that election materials and ballots were burned or never arrived.

The elections will also be canceled in all places where similar incidents occur, the CEP stated.

On Saturday, 20 foreign observers and journalists were attacked by armed groups—sometimes in the presence of soldiers—connected to Duvalierist sectors seeking to prevent the elections.

### Election Eve Violence

*PA291331 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1232 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 29 Nov (EFE)—Armed groups last night torched a gasoline station, municipal offices, and a radio station in Port-au-Prince.

A group of newsmen escaped unhurt from a similar attack early this morning, when this mostly black Caribbean country is scheduled to hold the first presidential and legislative elections in 30 years.

The armed groups, who have sown panic in downtown Port-au-Prince, have also been active in the central-northern part of the country, where the elections were called off a few hours ago.

These groups are apparently made up of supporters of the Duvalierist regime—which included Francois Duvalier ("Papa Doc") and his son Jean-Claude ("Baby Doc")—ousted last February.

A gasoline station—near the Holiday Inn in downtown Port-au-Prince where most of the international press is staying—was set on fire at approximately 0200 and shortly thereafter several shots were heard as well as grenade explosions.

The Catholic Radio Soleil was set on fire and practically destroyed, Radio Metropole reported. In addition, one person was seriously hurt at Radio Soleil.

The Port-au-Prince municipal offices, located in Le Chemin des Dalles, were also destroyed by fire.

A group of newsmen riding by the offices was attacked by a "group of armed civilians," but no one was hurt.

One of the back windows of the automobile was shattered by bullets.

Fire trucks and Army trucks raced through the practically deserted streets of Port-au-Prince, and the sirens increase—in a certain way—the feeling of insecurity among most of the voters. The Army is committed to preserve order during the elections.

Some youths showed the few newsmen who toured the city the casings of bullets fired last night.

"Say that the Army is not protecting the voters; look at the bullets," a Haitian youth shouted to an EFE reporter.

### Three Radio Stations Attacked

*PA291347 Paris AFP in Spanish 1228 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, 29 Nov (AFP)—Armed commandos attacked three Haitian radio stations last night seriously wounding one person, according to reports given to AFP by the radio stations' employees.

The radio stations attacked were Radio Soleil—the Catholic Church's radio station and one of the most popular in Haiti—Radio Haiti-Inter, and Radio Antilles Internationales.

An armed group attacked Radio Soleil's antenna site, seriously wounded a guard, and burned the antenna. The radio station will not be able to air any programs. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Port-au-Prince electoral office was burned and another office located in a church in the Canape Vert neighborhood was also set afire.

The offices of the Federation of Unionized Workers (FOS), one of the three largest Haitian labor unions, were partially destroyed in a fire started by an armed commando. [passage omitted]

### Suspension of Elections

*PA291445 Paris AFP in Spanish 1413 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 29 Nov (AFP)—Ernst Mirville, president of the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP), has announced that the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for today in Haiti have been postponed throughout the entire country and will be held on another date.

### Killings in Election Violence

*PA291439 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1412 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, 29 Nov (REUTER)—Radio Metropole and eyewitnesses have reported that at least 20 people have been killed during the Haitian presidential elections. Radio Metropole newsmen counted at least 20 machinegunned bodies in several parts of the city. The radio station added that 14 of the corpses were found on Vaillant Street.

Eyewitnesses said that bands armed with machetes and submachineguns are roving the capital attacking voting stations and firing at people. [passage omitted]

### Voters, Newsmen Attacked

*PA291643 Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 29 Nov (AFP)—Three foreign journalists were injured this morning, in an attack by an armed commando on a voting office in downtown Port-au-Prince. According to news and hospital sources, between 14 and 16 people were killed in the attack.

The most seriously injured is Dominican journalist Carlos Gullon, a cameraman from Channel 2 television in the Dominican Republic. Gullon was shot in the abdomen. British journalist Jeffrey Smith was shot in the leg and Swiss journalist Graba Thuller was wounded in the back.

The three journalists were taken to a Port-au-Prince hospital. According to some reports learned by AFP, after machinegunning the voting office—where the presidential and legislative elections were taking place—the gunmen returned to attack members of the press.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1613 GMT on 29 Nov 87 reports that Haitian medical sources have reported that Dominican cameraman Carlos Gullon "died shortly after being admitted to the hospital."]

### 3 ABC Newsmen Reported Wounded

*PA291945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, 29 Nov (AFP)—The violence unleashed a week ago by neo-Duvalierists, which today resulted in a massacre, forced the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) to suspend the presidential and legislative elections scheduled for today. [passage omitted]

Three members of the U.S. ABC television network were also wounded this morning.

The Army did not take action at any time [to stop the violence], although Minister of Interior and National Defense General Williams Regala guaranteed Friday that the Army would maintain law and order during the elections. [passage omitted]

Last night, armed groups violently attacked foreign observers and erected roadblocks 80 km from Port-au-Prince to prevent the observers from going to the northern part of the country. The neo-Duvalierist bands attacked foreign newsmen who had to run for their lives. [passage omitted]

Political and labor organizations had not reacted to the events by 1200 (1700 GMT), apparently overwhelmed by the massacre. [passage omitted]

### 'Hundreds' Murdered

*PA292043 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1937 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Report by special correspondent Charo Gasca]

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, 29 Nov (EFE)—Haiti continues to be in a state of confusion and disorder, after the cancelation of the elections this morning following the brutal murder of hundreds of persons.

Following the gunfire and the sirens of the fire trucks and ambulances carrying hundreds of dead and wounded, there now is an official silence and a virtual coup d'etat in this Caribbean country.

Diplomatic sources directly blame the government junta, which has been in power since the fall of the Duvalierist dictatorship in February 1986, and the followers of that dynasty for the situation of uncertainty that has been created. [passage omitted]

Commando groups of the "Tonton Macoutes," the private guard of the Duvaliers, brutally attacked people while some Army patrols passively watched the bloodbath.

The exact number of dead and wounded is not known, but there might be several hundred. [passage omitted]

"The CEP has asked the people not to expose themselves to the barbaric actions of the 'Duvalieristas' and to stay at home and carefully guard their electoral identification cards, the main weapon to fight for democracy," a CEP communique said.

Local radio stations are repeating old newscasts, while the Port-au-Prince international airport remains closed. [passage omitted]

The Port-au-Prince streets are deserted. Only the armed groups dare go out, protected by their bullets.

### CNG Dissolves CEP

*PA292102 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 29 Nov (AFP)—The National Government Council (CNG) today dissolved the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP), which was in charge of organizing the elections.

The elections were annulled today as a result of the many bloody incidents that have occurred in the country.

The decree was signed by CNG President General Henri Namphy, and by two other members of the CNG, General Williams Regala and Luc B. Hector.

The CNG accused the CEP of having set itself up as a "supreme power" and inviting foreign powers to meddle "in the country's domestic affairs."

### Namphy "Reproaches" CEP

*PA300107 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 30 Nov 87*

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 29 Nov (AFP)—General Henri Namphy, president of Haiti's National Government Council (CNG), announced tonight in a radio and television address that he will respect the democratic process, which should culminate with the inauguration on 7 February 1988 of "a president freely elected by the Haitian people."

The CNG has no particular or party interest, Gen Namphy stated, adding that the body he represents condemned the "acts of violence" that have led to mourning in the country. He offered his condolences to the victims' families.

"It is necessary to build up the confidence of the people and of the interested parties," the general stated, reproaching the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) for violating its own Electoral Law by setting itself up as a "supreme power" without considering the people's legitimate desires.

Namphy said the CEP even went as far as "to invite foreign powers to meddle in Haitian domestic affairs, which is an affront to our dignity as a free and sovereign people."

The Haitian Government also noted in a communique that the CEP has not been dissolved and will continue to exist as a constitutional institution.

## St Lucia

### OECS Leaders Issue Communique on Summit

*FL281657 Bridgetown CANA in English 1626 GMT 28 Nov 87*

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Nov 28, CANA—Following is the text of the communique issued by Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) leaders on their talks on political unity:

"Heads of government of Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the head of delegation of Monserrat met during the 12th meeting of the authority of the OECS and discussed further the question of a political union among their countries.

The heads reviewed the ongoing activities in each country since the 11th meeting of the authority in Tortola, and noted that [in] St. Vincent and the Grenadines, a national advisory committee has been established, and is very active in promoting public discussion among sectors of the community.

Dominica: the government itself has been playing a lead role by having meetings with special interest as well as local community groups.

St. Lucia: An independent committee of citizens has been established with broad based participation to educate the public at large on the question of OECS unity.

Grenada: The Government of Grenada has had meetings using the Parliamentary Association as the focal group for educating the public, and has tabled legislation for establishing the machinery for a referendum on the subject. However it is their stated intention to promote the idea with the use of national material produced by the OECS Secretariat.

St. Kitts Nevis: The government has established a national advisory committee with broad participation to discuss and educate the public on the issue.

Monsterrat: The Government of Monsterrat is about to start public discussion on the matter.

The heads noted that arising out of these initiatives in the public discussions there was deep interest on the part of the public for further information on the matter of a political union.

The heads therefore agreed that the educational effort should at this point be significantly accelerated and that a special desk should be established at the OECS Secretariat for that purpose.

They noted that the secretariat had already disseminated one publication and was in the process of preparing other publications for dissemination in January 1988. They noted also the wide circulation of the publication on political union by William Demas.

The heads agreed that in order to advance the process of public discussion and consultations towards the referendum, to which they had committed themselves, the following measures should now be undertaken:

That the efforts of the National Advisory Committees and other local consultative groups should be accelerated during the first quarter of 1988, so as to inform the people of the various forms of union and the advantages and disadvantages which would flow from them.

That a series of task forces composed of technical experts should be established in January 1988 in specific areas, for example—constitutional, public administration, external affairs, and security and finance—and would make concrete proposals for the consideration of governments, national advisory committees, and local consultative groups. The task forces which would be under the chairmanship of an eminent West Indian would be expected to make a first report to heads of government during the 13th meeting of the authority in May 1988.

That the work of the task forces and the consultations of the national committees and other local consultative groups would be preliminary to the establishment of a regional consultative commission during 1988.

The regional consultative commission would be composed of representatives of governments, national advisory committees, political parties and other interest groups in each country and would constitute a forum for arriving at a regional consensus on the form of union towards a referendum.

### OECS Views Embassy Closure, Regional Trade

*FL292209 Bridgetown CANA in English 2039 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Nov 29, CANA—The heads of government of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) are to communicate their concern over the possible closure of the U.S. Embassy in Antigua and Barbuda to the Government of the United States.

This was one of several decisions taken in the area of functional cooperation at the 12th summit of the OECS Authority which ended here on Friday.

OECS Director-General Dr Vaughn Lewis said the leaders thought that they should add their voice to the expressions of concern that have already been made by Antigua and Montserrat.

We are stressing both the fact that there is an inconvenience to all nationals of the northern tier, and also to American tourists coming to the island. This will in turn have some implications for the tourist industry, Dr Lewis said. The situation facing the Antigua Government was explained to the heads, and the government representative agreed that they would welcome that expression of support.

The heads also ratified the decision of the economic affairs ministers to remove all barriers to trade by January 1, 1988. Dr Lewis said the heads approved that there should be a phasing in of the elimination of restrictions related to protectionist measures, tariff barriers, non-tariff barriers and quota restrictions among others.

While the OECS is now preparing for full trade liberalization, the Caricom countries will later in the year also take a decision in that respect, and there is a question of ensuring that there is equality of treatment among the OECS and Caricom as a whole, the director general explained.

He noted that there was a concern as far as OECS production and exports are concerned,s that there should still be some degree of protection for OECS exports.

The whole idea is to try and investigate to the fullest extent the possibilities for trade within the OECS area first, because after discussions with regional manufacturers the ministers have come to the conclusion, that there are still possibilities for expanding trade among the OECS, he said.

Dr. Lewis said that the heads thought it necessary to inhibit the entry of goods that are already made available at reasonable prices in the OECS area.

The OECS heads also agreed to mandate the secretariat to initiate discussions with officials of the U.S. Virgin Islands to explore areas of functional corporation in which they might be interested.

Dr. Lewis said that this effort to begin a formal relationship with the USVI relates to the expressions of interest coming from Governor Alexander Farrley, who was invited to the OECS summit.

During the two day meeting the governor and the heads held informal discussions, and he expressed an interest in some form of institutional cooperation and collaboration with the OECS, and that is strongly supported by the British Virgin Islands, Dr Lewis said.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Robinson Appoints Attorney General

*FL271649 Bridgetown CANA in English 1624 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 27,CANA—Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson, who yesterday called for the resignation of his 12-member cabinet to reshuffle portfolios, has reappointed one minister so far—Attorney General Selwyn Richardson.

Richardson was sworn in Thursday night, as Robinson continued consultations on the composition of a new cabinet, geared, observers believe, to appeasing demands from the parliamentary group of the ruling National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) for the disciplining of rebel ministers.

In brief comments to reporters waiting as he left his office Thursday night, Robinson said he took the decision to reorganise in the light of events of the last few weeks.

This was taken as a reference to recent public criticisms of the party and government by at least two ministers, Basdeo Panday (Foreign Affairs) and John Humphrey (Works) and calls from inside the NAR for disciplinary action.

I consider that this was the best way to proceed in all the circumstances, the prime minister added. Robinson, who came to power in the NAR's landslide general elections win last December, added that he had planned a reorganisation anyway within a year of taking office.

You know I said quite some time ago that the time would come and, as a year has already passed, when we would need, in any event, to review the whole structure and functioning of the government. So that, in any event, there would have been some kind of reorganisation.

Humphrey, the main target of several dismissal calls from NAR factions said their own public complaints had stemmed from a lack of communications between Robinson and some of his ministers. There's been a tremendous amount of frustration, declared the outspoken Humphrey.

I'm not the only one who is frustrated. I'm the only one who will say so publicly. I know a number of my colleagues were delighted at my stand and only felt the need to join me recently, he said.

Last Saturday the parliamentary arm of the NAR called on Robinson to deal with unruly ministers who were making increasingly dissenting public statements. Robinson, in a statement yesterday, estimated that the new cabinet would be named in about 48 hours.

Political analysts, however, speculated Friday that dismissal of radical ministers could trigger fresh general elections.

Respected pollster and social scientist, Dr Selwyn Ryan, said Thursday that any such minister removed from the cabinet might fight back and force the government into a new poll.

The Central Executive of the main opposition Peoples National Movement (PNM), toppled from power last December after 30 years in office, meets Friday night in emergency session.

In the meantime, PNM leader Patrick Manning has called for national calm in the situation.

We believe that the national interest comes first and is superior to any party or individual, Manning said, adding he hoped Robinson would resolve issues satisfactorily to get on with the economic problems facing the country.

The two morning dailies here both commented today on the political developments here, with the *Express* calling on Robinson to hold the party, government and country together and the *Guardian* urging the prime minister to get on with his reshuffle.

Certainly some ministers will have to go. Apart from those who precipated yesterday's action by their public criticism, there are others whose non performance has been embarassing the government, the *Guardian* said.

It must also be said that it is a great pity and a source of deep disappointment to many, that things should come to this sorry pass, the *Express* said. Sources close to the prime minister said a statement was likely to be issued Friday night.

## Expanded Cabinet Announced

*FL291915 Bridgetown CANA in English 1604 GMT 29 Nov 87*

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 29, CANA—Following is the text of Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson's address to the nation on Saturday night in which he announced his new look cabinet.

Ladies and gentlemen, in my previous address to you on this medium, I called upon you to exercise discipline and restraint, to demonstrate patriotic commitment and to consolidate the national unity we have so far achieved.

I have, as you know, recently returned from a visit to North America. The visit involved attendance at major international conferences, contact with thousands of nationals resident abroad and discussions with international and financial institutions, corporations and investors.

As a result of this visit, the good name of Trinidad and Tobago has been restored, our reputation has received a boost in international circles and much ground work has been laid for the flow of investment capital to Trinidad and Tobago for the creation of jobs.

We are now engaged in the preparation of the 1988 budget. It is going to be a most significant and important budget as it will be the first time that the government of the National Alliance for Reconstruction will be attempting to translate its policy as expressed in its election manifesto into plans and programmes.

It will also enable us to outline to the public at home and to the international community the results of the wide ranging consultations that have been taking place at different levels.

It will also represent the first anniversary of our taking over the reins of government.

At such a time, it would be normal to review the functioning of the government and the constitution of the cabinet. This I had planned as part of the budget exercise. Recent events, however, have made this task an even more urgent one.

It is against this background that on Thursday last, I requested Cabinet ministers to submit their resignations to facilitate reconstitution of the Cabinet.

Since then, not unexpectantly [as received], there has been much speculation regarding what has been done. May I assure you that the step taken was perfectly constitutional and not unusual in the system of cabinet government that we have espoused.

I made sure that by speedy appointment of the attorney general, Trinidad and Tobago would not be without a cabinet for any long period. At the same time, as a result

of the action taken, there has been a great deal of serious and healthy discussion both on the efficacy of the action I took and on the matter of the responsibilities of Cabinet.

It is intolerable that a Cabinet minister should publicly criticise another regarding the conduct of his duties in public. Firstly, the right of one to criticise carries with it a corresponding right of the other to reply. There cannot be one law for Peter and another law for Paul. Natural justice requires that you hear not only one side but that you hear the other side. The lawyers say audi alteram partem meaning, hear the other side.

If you hear one side only, you are in no position to judge and if you act on the say-so of one side only, you are doing the other a very grave injustice. We cannot develop a healthy political culture on the basis of such injustices. We must not in the name of justice commit flagrant injustice.

Secondly, if ministers are allowed to criticise one another publicly and engage in public controversy with one another over the conduct of the business of government, then we might as well conduct the business of the Cabinet in Independence Square or Woodford Square. As one commentator has aptly put it, open government cannot mean open warfare.

Thirdly, our Constitution provides that ministers of Cabinet are bound by the principle of collective responsibility. In Britain, the principle rests on convention or custom. In Trinidad and Tobago it is written into our Constitution as a rule of law.

The principle has been put this ways by a famous constitutional authority:

For all that passes in Cabinet every member of it who does not resign is absolutely and irretrievably responsible and has no right afterwards to say that he agreed in one case to a compromise while in another he was persuaded by his colleagues.

It is only the principle that absolute responsibility is undertaken by every member of it, that the joint responsibility of ministers to parliament can be upheld and one of the most essential principles of parliament responsibility established.

We must be careful in our haste to change that we do so on the basis of sound principles and practices.

Public office demands standards of discipline and conduct. You, the people, expect those standards from the Cabinet in the same way as we expect discipline and standards of conduct from you. Indeed, you are entitled to expect more from us than we demand of you.

Since ministers tendered their resignations in accordance with my request, I have been engaged in extensive consultation. The National Executive of the NAR has met twice and formulated its own recommendations to the National Council which convenes tomorrow.

I have received numerous telephone calls, letters and telegrams of support from our nationals abroad. Deputy political leader, Karl Hudson-Phillips, telephoned from Mauritius to offer his services in whatever capacity they were needed.

Ambassador Suruj Rambachan (Brazil) and High Commissioner Assam (London) also telephoned to make enquiries and give reassurances of support for the government.

As a result of these extensive discussions and consultations within the party and also with persons in the wider national community, I now feel that I am in a position to advise the president of the appointment of a Cabinet in a manner that will take into account the many interests involved in our complex society, while being confident that some important lessons will have been learnt by everyone from the experience of our first year of office.

I do not believe that we should go overboard and take exceptionally drastic measures on this occasion.

Trinidad and Tobago has unlimited possibilities. We of the NAR pledged to put our country together again. I shall do everything in my power as political leader and prime minister to keep this pledge.

And I have been extremely heartened to see that the NAR as a party is overwhelmingly of that intention while also being determined to maintain the degree of discipline necessary for peace, order and good government.

It is in this spirit and against that background that I this afternoon advised the president to make the following appointments:

Mr Basdeo Panday—minister of external affairs and international trade.

Senator Herbert Atwell—minister of national security and citizenship.

Senator Ken Gordon—minister of industry, enterprise and tourism.

Senator Clive Pantin—minister of education.

Mr. Lincoln Myers—minister of food production, marine exploitation, forestry and the environment.

Mr. Winston Dookeran—minister of planning and mobilisation.

Mr. Kelvin Ramnath—minister of public utilities.

Dr. Carson Charles—minister of works and infrastructure.

Dr. Albert Richards—minister of energy and labour, employment and manpower resources.

Mrs. Jennifer Johnson—minister of youth, sport, culture and the creative arts.

Mrs. Gloria Henry—minister of community development, welfare and the status of women.

Dr. Emmanuel Hosein—minister of health.

Miss Pamela Nicholson—minister of settlements.

I will retain the portfolio of minister of finance and the economy while the Honourable Selwyn Richardson has already been sworn in as attorney general and minister of legal affairs.

The Cabinet will therefore now consist of fifteen ministers.

Mr Selby Wilson and Mr Trevor Sudama will remain as ministers in the Ministry of Finance and the Economy

In addition, Mr Joseph Toney will be appointed a minister in the Ministry of National Security and Citizenship and Mr. Oswald Hem Lee as parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Education.

Mrs. Margaret Hector (health), Mr. Ken Butcher (sports) and Mr. Eden Shand (food production) will retain their appointments as parliamentary secretaries.

The president has graciously agreed to make arrangements for ministers to be sworn in by the honourable chief justice tomorrow, Sunday, at President's House at 6 P.M. Ministers will thereupon assume their new responsibilities.

I thank you and good night.

## El Salvador

### Duarte on Romero Death, Ungo Dialogue Proposal

*PA280503 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[News conference held by President Napoleon Duarte with unidentified reporters in San Salvador on 25 November—recorded]

[Text] [Duarte] I understand Captain Saravia [accused of involvement in Msgr Romero's murder] has been arrested. I understand the judge issued an arrest warrant for him yesterday. This means the prosecutor's office will try to obtain this document from the judge today. This document will then be sent to the Foreign Ministry, duly signed and sealed, to be delivered to the U.S. ambassador. In turn, the ambassador will send it to the United States, and the Defense Department, pardon me, the U.S. State Department will send the document to a judge. That is when the extradition process begins. When this process begins we have to send all the evidence to the United States so the judge there can decide if the evidence we have is enough to issue an arrest warrant and approve the extradition. This means that if the judge says yes, then he will be extradited. If the judge says no, he will not be extradited.

[Reporter] Major D'Aubuisson said he has overwhelming proof of the deputy defense minister's involvement in Msgr Romero's murder. Could you comment on that and on...

[Duarte, interrupting] What was published in the paper today was a little book written by some man. However, D'Aubuisson was also mentioned as involved in it. The book also talks about the police. You must have read that in the newspaper. However, what was not published in the newspaper but appeared in the same book was the part where D'Aubuisson is also fully blamed for the crime.

[Reporter] Is there any possibility of a debate between you and D'Aubuisson over this?

[Duarte] No, never. He has to go talk to the judge.

[Reporter] Mr President, what is your government's response to the dialogue proposal by Guillermo Ungo?

[Duarte] They have to accept the amnesty, agree to leave the FMLN, and agree to join the democratic process. Then I will immediately call them to come to the Presidential Palace to talk. As long as they come here as representatives of the FMLN and the FDR, as long as they are representatives of the violence, they are responsible for the violence. I will not talk with them because the FMLN rejected the dialogue.

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I reject any possibility because the FMLN said it does not want any more negotiations.

[Reporter] How long do you think before Saravia can be extradited?

[Duarte] I do not know. I am not familiar with the case. I am not a lawyer. I cannot tell you.

[Reporter] Mr President, [words indistinct] other officers may be involved after Saravia is brought back, or with Maj D'Aubuisson's own remarks?

[Duarte] Obviously, D'Aubuisson—you know him—is a smart and cunning man. He is capable of anything. He is a man capable of accusing people. He is now accusing the police and Reynaldo Lopez Nuila. I believe Lopez Nuila is the best man to have worked for this government. In fact, he has pursued criminals. He has ended abuse of authority by the security forces. He has all my support and backing. D'Aubuisson knows it, and that is why he is attacking Lopez Nuila and trying to smear him. He would do that to anyone who stands in his way. He cannot deny he masterminded this murder.

## Guatemala

### Cerezo Will Accept No URNG Conditions

*PA271302 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 26 Nov 87 p 4*

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Nov—Presidential Spokesman Julio Santos has stated that President Cerezo will not accept any conditions from any irregular group because his government is democratic and was elected by a popular vote.

Santos referred to statements issued by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) which proposed conditions for a new dialogue with the government. The URNG has placed conditions on some basic points that must be satisfied before they reincorporate into the country's social life.

The presidential spokesman said that the government sent delegates to Madrid, Spain, on 7 and 9 October to listen to the subversive groups. By doing this, he noted, the government made its good will evident and complied with the agreements signed by the five Central American presidents at the Esquipulas II summit.

The next step is to reiterate a government call to the subversive groups urging them to accept the amnesty that was recently decreed and to reincorporate themselves into the country's social and democratic life.

We hope, the presidential spokesman said, that the URNG irregular groups can understand that the cost in lives has been too great and that the reconciliation of the Guatemalan family is the best answer to the current situation.

## Nicaragua

### Sandinist Delegation To Meet With Contras

*PA291801 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1647 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Text] Managua, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—President Daniel Ortega said the Nicaraguan Government will send a delegation to the meeting between Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo and the contras to ease and speed up the cease-fire negotiations.

Ortega stated this in a news conference with Spanish journalists, and he added that the delegation will be headed by Chief of Military Intelligence Major Ricardo Wheelock, whose mission will be to provide immediate answers to the cardinal's questions.

Ortega pointed out that Cardinal Obando y Bravo is to decide upon the place to hold the meeting, and this place should be neither in Washington nor in Central America, locations that had been suggested by the Sandinists and the contras, respectively, for different reasons.

President Ortega insisted that all of the Nicaraguan Government's efforts are geared toward achieving a cease-fire.

### Ortega Denies FMLN Presence; on Contra Talks

*PA272255 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] I read that report [on the FMLN being asked to leave Nicaragua] yesterday afternoon, and the truth is that I can assure you that the FMLN has its bases, camps, command posts, and its real strength in Salvadoran territory. Nicaragua made commitments on 7 August in Guatemala. In the framework of simultaneity, and with the participation of the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission, which can visit any place in any Central American country, Nicaragua has resolutely decided to implement the Esquipulas agreement obligating all Central American countries to stop giving logistical and propaganda support—things like that—and to stop providing camps for irregular or rebel groups.

[Reporter] Is your government's position to reduce the political presence of the Salvadoran guerrillas in Nicaragua so that it cannot be [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] There are no Salvadoran guerrillas in Nicaragua. They are in El Salvador, not in Nicaragua.

[Reporter] You know about the contras' proposal, right? Have you talked with President Arias about this?

[Ortega] I do not know about the contras' proposal. All I know is that yesterday Cardinal Obando y Bravo received a letter from the contras giving him their approval to work as an intermediary or as a mediator. However, I don't know the contras' response to Nicaragua's proposals.

[Reporter] According to what [contra leader] Mr Alfredo Cesar said in San Jose, the basic points of this proposal are: an on-site cease-fire; a 1-year verification period; and the disarming of the contras at the conclusion of that period—if they believe that the democratization process in Nicaragua is moving along well. What can you say about this?

[Ortega] I cannot make a statement on that proposal yet because I have not received the official proposal. Some statements by the contra chiefs are contradictory; even statements by President Reagan—who is the contras' top chief—are contradictory. Therefore, as long as I do not have the proposal drafted by the State Department that the contra leadership—which is a facade—will send to us through Cardinal Obando y Bravo, I cannot give my opinion on it. What Nicaragua will be receiving will be the U.S. counterproposal. We are sure that the counterproposal has been drafted by the State Department. The contra facade leadership has no autonomy at all. Our differences are with the U.S. Government.

[Reporter] Hasn't the fact that the contras delivered the counterproposal to Cardinal Obando y Bravo with the request that it not be delivered to you as long as [words indistinct] caught your attention?

[Ortega] They can do as they please, but in a negotiating process the intermediary or mediator can take into consideration that they cannot act [words indistinct].

### Ortega Addresses Military Youth Group

*PA282130 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2323 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega to the Sandino Cubs Military Youth Brigade on the occasion of the Day of the Soldier at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua—live]

[Text] How are you, Cubs? [shouts] Are the Cubs behaving well or badly? [crowd shouts: "Well"] Because if you are behaving badly, people are going to call you [words indistinct]. [shouts] To behave badly here is to be not willing to defend the revolution [crowd shouts: "Long live"] so people will call you [words indistinct]. That is what the enemies of our revolution, the rightist groups, say. They say the mobs meet with the government and the FSLN to threaten the people. Which people? Which people are the Cubs threatening? [crowd shouts: "The people are here."] The Cubs are the people; the Cubs are workers, students, and peasants.

Uruguayan President Sanguinetti visited us recently. We watched a documentary film on literacy campaigns. In the film we saw youths being trained and educated. There was a youth who was talking to a journalist. He said: The war is over, because we defeated Somoza. Now we are going to fight with paper and pencil. Those youths went to teach others to read and write. At the time that film was made we had no idea we would have to face the U.S. Government in this cruel war.

The active, patriotic military service began in 1983-84. Since then, young workers, peasants, intellectuals, students, artists, and all young men of our society began to join this movement and the defense of the revolution. Some brothers have died in this struggle. Today we are going to pay homage to those who went to fight with many of you and did not make it back. We are going to pay them a tribute with 1 minute of combative applause in their honor and in honor of their mothers, who are represented here. [1 minute of applause]

They will not pass because you have not allowed them to do so with your heroism, sacrifices, morale, and fighting spirit. You have not allowed them to pass and will not allow them to do so. [shouts]

The word demobilized has been used often. However, the word demobilized does not really exist in our vocabulary because we are all permanently mobilized in defense of the revolution. [shouts]

Recently, we have been persistently talking about peace because we want peace, because we want peace [repeats himself]. We have also talked about amnesty. There are some people here who are in favor of granting amnesty to the former Somozist guards. [shouts] The Somozist guards should be thankful they were not executed by the people.

We are working for peace with all firmness, with all seriousness, because we want peace to come once and for all to Nicaragua and to Central America. However, this does not depend solely on us, because while we are working for peace there are those who are working for war, waging war, killing peasants. You, who were mobilized in the countryside, were able to see who murdered the peasants; you were able to see who destroyed the peasants' means of transportation; you were able to see who destroyed the peasants' schools; you were able to see who destroyed the peasants's schools [repeats himself]; you were able to see who destroyed the peasants' health centers; you were able to see who killed the peasants and their children: the mercenaries of the U.S. Administration.

We are working for peace, but we are also forced to continue to firmly defend the revolution. We therefore cannot even think for 1 minute of giving up our rifles, because to do that would be to surrender and betray the revolution. The Nicaraguan people will not allow that to happen. Rifles are and will continue to be in the hands of the people. Rifles are and will continue to be in the hands of workers and peasants to defend the homeland while we struggle for peace through political and diplomatic means.

In 1960, in 1960 [repeats himself] in this very square, a group of youths marched down an avenue that leads to a monument we are going to inaugurate today. That avenue was called Roosevelt Avenue. [shouts] At that time we demonstrated to change the name of that avenue to the name the people wanted to give it. We called it Sandino Avenue. [shouts] Since 1960, therefore, that has been the name of that avenue. There was fighting [words indistinct] here with the Somozist guards. That avenue has been called Sandino Avenue since that year.

In a few minutes we are all going to march on Bolivar Avenue until we reach Sandino Avenue, and we will march to the Monument to the Soldier of the Homeland.

That monument, which has now been restored, was offered to and built in honor of former U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt by Somoza. That president, referring to Somoza, once said—do you know what that U.S. president said about Somoza? [shouts] Do you know what he said? [shouts] He said: Somoza is a big son of a [leaves sentence unfinished] Roosevelt then added: But he is our big son of a [crowd shouts: "bitch."] That is what he said about Somoza, and that is why Roosevelt supported Somoza. I imagine President Reagan now says the same thing about the contras, the mercenaries, and the rightists. He probably says: These mercenaries, these rightists are big sons of [crowd shouts: "bitches"]; they are big sons of [crowd shouts: "bitches."] So, it is not us but they who think that way. [applause] We did not make up that story. That story is true. It is the history of the U.S. rulers.

Brother combatants, this afternoon we will march to that monument on Sandino Avenue. We will change what Somoza called the Roosevelt Monument to the Monument to the Soldier of the Homeland. [shouts] This combative march headed by the FSLN will also be attended by the mothers of the fighters who died in the field. You will represent those brothers who could not make it to Managua: those who are fighting in the mountains right now and are facing the mercenaries and defeating them. We will all represent all those peasants struggling to defend their cooperatives. Juan, Luis, Pedro, Luciano, Augusto, and all the martyrs and heroes who died in these years of struggle also will come with us.

Free fatherland [crowd shouts: "or death."] Long live the Cubs. No one surrenders [crowd shouts: "here."] No one surrenders [crowd shouts: "here."] No one surrenders [crowd shouts: "Here."] [applause]

## H. Ortega on War Situation, Honduran F-5's

*PA271517 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1745 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[News conference by Defense Minister General Humberto Ortega with directors of Nicaraguan news media at the Press and Information Office of the Presidency in Managua—live]

[Text] [Ortega] As is well-known, the first meeting of the Cubs, Sandino's fighting children who perform the sacred duty of national defense, first on active duty and today in the reserves—some of whom are duly integrated into the defense tasks in active service and others in the reserves—will be held tomorrow in Managua.

We are convinced that tomorrow we will find the fighting spirit, the revolutionary enthusiasm, the Sandinist spirit that is constantly expressed by the young Nicaraguan people, who are the vanguard of our youth, particularly in the defense work which our revolution has demanded and is currently demanding.

It is also well known that at tomorrow's meeting these young fighters will render tribute to the youths who have fallen after 19 July [1979], during this new stage of national defense, during the current war. They will render tribute, I repeat, to the fallen combatants of the EPS, the Interior Ministry, the permanent forces, reservists, militiamen, pilots, seamen, border guards—in a nutshell, to all members of the Armed Forces.

Homage will be rendered tomorrow through the inauguration of a [words indistinct] the fatherland of a monument that Somozism had previously devoted, during the Yankee domination of Nicaragua, to Roosevelt, a representative of the North American empire. This monument is located at the foot of Tiscapa Hill which, as you all remember, was the center or symbol of torture, of crime, of the Yankee-Somozist domination in the past. This monument has seen under guard by the Army up to now and has been remodeled. The plaque with which Somoza dedicated the monument to the United States—to Roosevelt in this case—has been ripped off and it is now an impressive, very beautiful monument. There is also an eternal flame in it in homage to all of the Sandinist brothers who have fallen during this historic stage of the war we are waging for our sovereignty, for the defense of Nicaragua, and for the dignity of all of our brothers who have shed their blood.

Tomorrow we will also institute the day of the homeland's soldier, in memory and honor of all of our brothers who have fallen in this historical stage as well as the soldiers who are currently fulfilling their duty to the homeland in the active military service, in the reserves, and in the militias; to all brothers in the Air Force, the pilots, the border guard troops, the seamen, and all brothers of the Interior Ministry. They are the backbone of the organized people who, massively organized for defense work, constitute the powerful fist, the powerful wall against which the imperialist plans and the mercenary forces are crashing and against which any adventuresome intervention campaign imperialism may dare launch against our homeland will crash, the same as it crashed in the past against Sandino and Zeledon.

[Reporter] Commander, now that the Esquipulas II agreement is being implemented, we would like to hear your opinion on the arrival of the F-5 fighters in Honduras next month.

[Ortega] Until now Nicaragua has defended the right of the Nicaraguan people to arm themselves to protect the revolutionary conquest that our people attained on 19 July after the death of 50,000 people during the Yankee-Somozist domination since the time of Sandino.

Nicaragua's right to have an Army to protect the achievements of the revolution and to defend the homeland's sovereignty, which has been stained and sullied in the past by U.S. intervention, is a right that we have defended with the blood that has been shed until this day, but now we have built a modern Army with a basic organization based on the doctrine of the peoples' war.

We have pointed out that as part of the national defense system and especially of the country's air defense, the Nicaraguan Government and people have the right to own all those systems that will allow us to give the EPS an adequate and reasonable Air Force and air defense system to fulfill the objectives that Nicaragua's defense doctrine outlines. Part of the country's Air Force doctrine is to have interceptor planes, which are really a part of the country's air defense system. Nicaragua has defended this right and continues to defend it now. In other words, Nicaragua, as well as any other country, has the right to have an army and that army has the right to have an air force and that air force has the right to have helicopters and transportation and light interceptor planes. Our country has that right.

The exercise of that right becomes even fairer, because we are being attacked and the U.S. Administration is maintaining an aggressive policy against us to try to deal blows to and destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. It is important to understand that. Nicaragua has the right to have an army, and even more so because we are being attacked.

If the Nicaraguan Air Force or air defense system does not currently have similar helicopters... [corrects himself] planes to the ones the United States intends to deliver to Honduras, it is because of objective reasons, because we want to create infrastructure and material conditions to assimilate this type of technology first, and also because our government believes it is advisable to carefully analyze at what time it would be right to acquire those means, so that the enemies of the revolution do not have pretexts to increase their warmongering activity and to increase armament supplies against Nicaragua and against regional progressive, revolutionary

advancements. In other words, if those means are not here it is for those reasons. They are not here because the Nicaraguan Government decided not to give more pretexts to imperialism and not to pursue this issue with the vigor with which we have attended to other defensive means, such as light weapons, rifles, machineguns, etc., which are a series of defensive means required by our people on a large scale, and those defensive means make it less feasible for enemy propaganda to describe our defensive means as armaments that work against political and peaceful negotiations in the region.

Nicaragua has never stopped seriously working to acquire dozens, hundreds of thousands of means that our workers and patriotic people can use to defend the revolution now that [words indistinct] and to actively defend themselves before a greater war crisis than the one we are experiencing now occurs.

If the United States delivers the F-5 fighters to the Honduran Army it would be conducting an arrogant act of defiance, thus confirming its warmongering policy against the peace efforts conducted by the Central American governments to end this cruel, bloody war and this difficult situation that our people have been firmly, forcefully, and stoically enduring and continue to endure. We are sure that for as long as the war lasts our people will continue to firmly face the situation with a sense of victory, which it has been achieving despite the imperialist support of the mercenary forces, which are condemned to an increasingly larger defeat before their imminent disappearance.

Therefore, if the F-5 fighters are delivered to Honduras, the U.S. Government's adventurous and irresponsible position will be proved. That action would not contribute to the moderation and the careful steps that all the Central American governments are committed to make to contribute to attaining agreements that would lead us to a firm and lasting peace. Indisputably, if that delivery takes place, it would not contribute to a climate of peace. On the contrary, it would intensify tensions, and we would surely have to decide whether we accelerate efforts to acquire means similar to those planes the United States will deliver to Honduras.

[Cabrera] Commander Humberto Ortega, I am Luis Cabrera of Radio Sandino. In recent days, after counterrevolutionary actions in Region 5, which [words indistinct] such as the attacks on two settlements in the Rio San Juan region—the U.S. Administration carried out a lot of propaganda about that—and the contra reports that the Sandinist Air Force is bombing their positions, does all of this mean that the contra actions have increased? Is it true that the EPS is involved in defensive operations?

[Ortega] Although it is true that the mercenary forces are doomed to suffer an irreversible strategic defeat, it is also true that they still have thousands of men who [words indistinct] by the constant U.S. support from its bases in Honduras, hurt and exacerbate our difficult economic and social situation which is a result of the political, economic, financial, and military siege that the United States has laid against Nicaragua and which our people are experiencing. This is no secret for anyone in this country. Everyone knows that we are going through very difficult moments. We are experiencing very difficult economic and social situations.

With this situation the United States intends to confuse and subject our people to place them at odds with the revolutionary government [words indistinct].

It is no secret that we are going through an extremely difficult economic situation. I also hope that regardless of how difficult this economic and social situation is, our people—who went through worse times in the Somozist era, in addition to the fact that they did not have the freedoms that our people achieved through Sandinism on 19 July 1979—our people have a real chance. We are optimistic that in the future, especially once the counterrevolution is crushed and peace is achieved, our people will gradually overcome poverty, underdevelopment, backwardness, and the destruction that Reagan has spread in our society throughout these years.

Then, this war that we are fighting, going back to your question, this activity they are carrying out means that, although they are forces that are strategically defeated—particularly in Regions 5 and 6—they are trying to appear, within the framework of the Esqpuipulas agreements, as a very active and belligerent force. Thus, they are trying to pressure the Sandinist government. They are trying to deal with this government on an equal basis. They are a counterrevolutionary force that does not control a single town in our country or a single stretch of a road. They cannot stay in one place permanently because they would be crushed, besieged, and beaten by our forces. They keep moving in broad territory. They operate in the jungle, and in this type of irregular warfare time will better tell the results, as their forces gradually decrease.

We stated before that there were about 15,000 or 20,000 contras in 1984 or 1985. However, these forces barely amount to 6,000 men. But we will not live with these forces [words indistinct] these creatures, or these parasites.

With each day we get ready to implement more extensive plans for mobilizations to put an end, once and for all, to this criminal monster, which the United States is trying to keep alive in Nicaragua with all the million-dollar support that it has given it, and which it intends to give if the $270 million is approved.

We are making all possible efforts as an army. Were not for the support of the people in the area of production in the factories, making the boots, making the uniforms; were it not for the sacrifice of the people who take their food from their mouths to give to the soldiers on the

front lines or who training for the front, or who are being trained on the Pacific coast to repel an eventual invasion; and were it not for all these material, economic sacrifices of the people, we would not be able to maintain the advantage we have over the mercenary forces.

Neither have we assumed a passive attitude concerning their main camps. In the past month we have dropped large quantities of bombs against them. This has affected their morale very deeply, as well as their feeling of security in certain distant border areas where we have thrown tens of thousands of pounds of explosives. This will be continued, as part of the effort of the people, so as to not give any respite to these criminal forces which have inflicted and are still inflicting so much damage on our people.

[Reporter] Is there a tally of casualties from these bombings?

[Ortega] Yes, we have reports that they have had dozens of dead and wounded, especially in areas bordering Honduras, in the northern sector of Hamaca, San Andres de Bocay. As a matter of fact, this is the area allegedly visited recently by some U.S. journalists. They have reported that they visited those camps located on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua.

[Reporter] You know the contra cease-fire proposal contains certain elements that are unacceptable to the Army. What can you tell us about this, General?

[Ortega] Well, this is not yet... [changes thought] We are waiting for Cardinal Obando y Bravo to deliver the proposal they sent to him. So I would not like to say anything until we have analyzed it. However, I feel that the proposal submitted by the Nicaraguan Government is fair and practical because it propitiates the conditions to reach an agreement, if there is a real willingness to reach such an agreement. So, concerning what they have submitted, we are still analyzing it, and surely the president will speak about it.

[Reporter] The contras usually stage attacks against economic and civilian targets during Christmas, New Year, and the coffee harvest. What does the Army anticipate for December?

[Ortega] As you well know, one of Reagan's purposes is to aggravate Nicaragua's difficult economic situation. We know he plans to boycott Nicaragua's effort to complete the coffee harvest. I am working with the Interior Ministry to make specific plans to protect the coffee crop—as we did last year—and to ensure this country's important source of revenue.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] contribute to peace while the presence of Somozist mercenaries in Honduras has continued to be permitted and, even worse, the El Aguacate base is being reinforced?

[Ortega] Well, we expect the Esquipulas mechanisms to see that each country complies with its own pledges. If Honduras, as it has been said at the OAS, has made some proposals to contribute toward the resolution of this problem, we are willing—as we have always been—to create the conditions to resolve this problem, with Honduras' cooperation. Some of the aspects of the problem are of interest to them.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] tomorrow's meeting. What is the position of the Army and the Interior Ministry regarding Sandino's Cubs, who have been in active service? Is there any possibility of the reserves being reinforced with these Cubs?

[Ortega] Staying in the Army involves a process which has been perfected little by little with the young people who become interested in a military career once they have completed their active military service. A number of young people have been attending and approving academic courses to enhance their professional life in the Army. The role that the young men who have completed their active military service have continued to play in the defense of the homeland is vital. This defense must be a constant concern. This is the question asked by Comrade Fernandez. This role is important because, first of all, these young men keep alive the memory of their comrades who fell in battle during the time they were in active military service. These young men have made a fresh commitment to struggle to overcome the difficult economic and social conditions of suffering and the crimes that the enemy commits against our country's poor peasants. These young men spent 2 years in the war zones; they saw the peasants' suffering and poverty, which they themselves have also suffered. The peasants have continued to suffer because of the contras' presence. The contras have instilled fear in them, murdered them, made them victims of the Reagan policy. These young men have made a double commitment with the blood shed by their comrades, young students, laborers, artisans, and peasants who were with them, who defended the homeland, and who died. This is the first commitment to be made with dignity and a sense of worthiness by every young man and citizen, rather than become a traitor against this bloodshed. Every one who forgets about those who fell and does not become a vanguard in the defense tasks demanded by the revolution in production, education, and other special tasks is a traitor.

This is vital in the structure of defense, particularly regarding the reserves. These young people, who have participated in military operations, who are already young men, began as children and have become men, just like Miguel Angel Osejo became a man while fighting alongside Sandino. He was a boy when he joined Sandino's forces. Sandino himself mentioned this. These boys, who are men already, constitute a vital factor for the reserves. [passage indistinct] We are sure that, together with the rest of the members of the reserve, namely, laborers and adult comrades, these young men

will succeed in combining the strength and the experience of these Nicaraguan rebels, patriotic and revolutionary youths, with the experience of our veterans and workers. Together, this force of the inexperienced and the experienced provides this indestructible force with which we defend the revolution. We are determined to mobilize to the last corner of the country to crush this monstrous creature. Our people are also determined to confront eventual direct intervention.

[Reporter] Can you provide a brief assessment of the contras' latest actions in Region 5, or, rather, an interpretation?

[Ortega] I will point out briefly that the Esquipulas accords have forced the mercenary forces—as part of their defense system—to execute venturesome actions for propaganda purposes, trying to make believe theirs is a very powerful contra army operating throughout the country, and to pretend they control large territories and many towns and villages, etc. This action in Chontales was forced by Reagan's need to show something that does not exist. As you know, this attempt has proved very expensive. The contras could not block the strategic road to El Rama. Although they continue to carry out several activities, they are for publicity and propaganda purposes. Those activities harm civilians in particular. They have victimize many, including children, old people, and women. They are being hit by our troops in clashes every day. Colonel Salvatierra today gives a broad report about the military operations in Region 6, as part of what I have mentioned.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] bombings. It would be a good idea to mention the names of the zones bombed. This type of thing is generally manipulated abroad. Are there no civilians in those regions, only the contras?

[Ortega] They are jungle camps. In the jungle, in the Rio Coco territory, there are no towns or villages. They have camps in the border territory, where there are no economic activities by the population.

[Reporter] During your assessment speech at the end of the year you said it is impossible to coexist with parasites for a long time.

[Ortega] It is impossible; one should not do so.

[Reporter] It was possible, but not for a long period of time.

[Ortega] Yes, sure.

[Reporter] The defense minister now proposes to rid Nicaragua of parasites.

[Ortega] Well, look. At the time I said that we do not intend to coexist with the contras, or the coffee rust, so to speak. Because of this, we will continue to make short-term efforts to put an end to this criminal parasite; the contra organization. The effort for the coming months should be aimed at... [changes thought] It is clear for the Nicaraguan people that the contras, the imperialists' puppets, have been harming our people, our youth, and the peasants. They have been aggravating the already difficult situation we are facing. If we are Nicaraguans, we must make a greater effort to eliminate, once and for all, this criminal parasite.

[Reporter] How do you view what happened at the OAS when the Honduran Government [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] This has already been mentioned. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Withdrawal of the United States [words indistinct].

[Ortega] It has already been pointed out. These remarks by the Honduran Government can serve to begin conversations—and we are willing to—between the two governments to seriously tackle this problem and to seek a solution.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] *Barricada* today published a report by a special correspondent in Tegucigalpa saying that the El Aguacate base is being reinforced instead of being dismantled. Can you confirm *Barricada*'s report? What is the situation of the Cisne Islands?

[Ortega] To confirm that I would have to be there, but this is difficult at this moment. That is not really our style. But really, the ones who should go and verify whether or not the Aguacate base is, in fact, being reinforced instead of dismantled, as we have stated here, and as the *Barricada* comrades have pointed out, are the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission members. In other words, Nicaragua is willing to let the commission go anywhere in this country. We as an army are entirely willing to allow the commission inside the garrisons, inside any Army installation. For example, if the commission members say they want to go to such and such brigade, we will accompany them and let them see whatever they want to see. This is our attitude: The commission may visit any Army position. In the same way, it is my belief that if Honduras has nothing to hide it will have no objection to having the commission go to El Aguacate and verifying for itself whether the number of contras in El Aguacate has increased or not. The same thing is true for El Cisne Island and for the dozens of points that we have listed here for the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission to verify in Honduras and El Salvador. We have a list of locations in El Salvador for the commission to ascertain whether or not the contras are active there. The commission should also go to Costa Rica, where—even against the will and the efforts of the Costa Rican Government—some points of support for the activity against Nicaragua still remain.

That is, then, our position: to let the commission verify everything, and let it not be said that we are the ones who are making up things.

[Reporter] Do you believe the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev meeting could bring peace to Central America?

[Ortega] What is important is that that meeting will most probably benefit world peace and, therefore, we hope it will also help peace in this region.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] in a unilateral manner, the counterrevolution was allowed to regroup, resupply, and reorganize, and this is the result of criminal actions in which they are currently involved. If this actually happened, what measures will be implemented to avoid this in the future, with a new proposal for a cease-fire between 5 December and 5 January? What specific measures will the EPS implement to avoid these situations?

[Ortega] If the formula proposed by Nicaragua is accepted, the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission—and other mechanisms Esquipulas would establish—would be tasked with ensuring that the Nicaraguan Army and other sides involved—the United States, in this case—will respect cease-fire areas, and ensuring that the latter will not allow the resupply of mercenary forces from Honduras during cease-fire activities. In this regard, the only aspect that could be [words indistinct] is that the Esquipulas mechanisms be used to guarantee that these agreements be faithfully followed.

At any rate, I believe Nicaragua has shown great responsibility before our people. We are making all efforts to achieve peace because we are responsible to our people, who are also making great efforts. This is the aspiration of all of us, to ensure that our youths will not have to shed blood—as they do now—to spare our laborers and workers from making sacrifices. This is our great responsibility.

In sum, we are making all possible efforts without betraying the revolution, Nicaragua, and our principles. We are implementing all available steps to positively reach a genuine negotiated peace agreement. If we fail, our people should clearly realize that the government made all efforts to try. It should be clear that the historic responsibility to put an end to this war rests in the hands of imperialism and its allies inside the country.

[Reporter] What force, what coercive power can the Nicaraguan Government really exert in the face of the situation? The government is always saying that it is complying. Other countries, however, say Nicaragua is failing to comply. Right-wing parties in Nicaragua claim Nicaragua is not complying with the Esquipulas agreements. Therefore, what power, what coercive force can the Nicaraguan Government have to tell the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission: Look, Honduras is not complying and we will not comply because this is an aspect that should be simultaneously complied with. What force will accompany us in such a case?

[Ortega] We are complying; we are making all efforts to comply, in accordance with the Esquipulas provisions, and that is what we have been doing. So, the international commission is the one that has to determine—and we are not opposed to this—that Nicaragua is complying, that Honduras is complying. In any case, we are willing to leave the door totally open for the commission to come in and determine whether we are complying or not; if we just say that we are complying—just as Honduras says it is complying... [changes thought] The reality is that we say Honduras is not complying because we see that it is not complying. So let someone else come in and determine who is telling the truth and who is complying or not complying. And that somebody is the commission. The commission, according to Esquipulas, must be established; it has already been established. We do not fear having the commission come to verify because we know we are complying.

[Reporter] But the problem is that Honduras and Costa Rica are saying the same thing.

[Ortega] Then the commission is the one that should tell Costa Rica: You are not complying because you have bases here, you have that there, and so on.

## Panama

### Delvalle on Assembly Resolution, Maneuvers

*PA271356 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[News conference held by President Eric Arturo Delvalle with unidentified reporters at the Omar Torrijos International Airport in Panama City on 26 November—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] Mr President, referring to the resolution approved by the Legislative Assembly, will the executive branch accept the measures suggested by the Legislative Assembly?

[Delvalle] Which one?

[Reporter] The resolution demanding sanctions against the United States.

[Delvalle] I would like to read it with Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia. In fact, the Legislative Assembly has nothing to do with the executive branch. That is the Legislative Assembly's position, and we respect it. However, the government's position must be adopted based on other types of evidence that the government has, and this is being handled at the executive level.

[Reporter] The U.S. Southern Command has just announced the suspension of its joint maneuvers with Panama, which had been scheduled for January. What does the executive branch say about this? Did Panama suspend the maneuvers or did the United States suspend them?

[Delvalle] The United States suspended them, and we believe that perhaps this would not have been the best moment to continue them because the tension has increased. I think this was a wise decision. [passage omitted]

**Esquivel on Party Problems, National Dialogue**

*PA270143 Panama City Radio Exitosa in Spanish 1248 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Interview with Vice President Roderick Esquivel by Radio Exitosa reporter Ramon Jimenez Velez on the "Open Microphone" program—live]

[Excerpts] [Jimenez] Well, Dr Roderick Esquivel, today's news concerns a call for a national Liberal convention made by one of the Panamanian Liberal Party's vice presidents. Yesterday and today, however, we read a Liberal Party communique in which you as party president note that the party's Political Commission and National Directorate have determined that the call for the convention is invalid and therefore unlawful and that no action should be taken to carry it out.

We would like you to explain this, because today even *La Estrella de Panama* published the note you signed. It points out that the call made by one of the party's vice presidents is invalid, and at the same time we have seen ads convoking the convention. We would like you to explain to our tens of thousands of listeners and to the Panamanian people in general about the reality of this apparent crisis the Liberal Party is facing. They are all highly interested in understanding the situation.

[Esquivel] Ok, Ramon. It is my pleasure. Thank you very much again for your interest. Of course, the country's current situation has such a nature that talk discussing a single party's exclusive interests makes us feel a little uncomfortable. As president of the Liberal Party and representative of its Political Directorate, its National Directorate, and all its ranks, I must not only address party members, but all Panamanians.

What Panamanians want is democracy. We want a de jure state, and we want to have faith in and feel proud of our country and government. Therefore, the present situation transcends all political parties. A political party that wishes to defend only its own interests and electoral interests specifically is a party that is not standing up rightly and is not protecting the Panamanians' interests. Liberals have risen up to defend democracy and the interests of the Panamanian people. I am not the only one who is saying this. All statistical figures, all surveys and consultations show that Panamanians are highly dissatisfied. Approximately 80 percent of the population shares those feelings of dissatisfaction.

The convocation unfortunately made by Professor Rosa America de Vasquez represents a voice favoring current Government Minister Rodolfo Chiari De Leon and again tries to carry out a vulgar assault on the Liberal Party's legal status. Such a circumstance could never attack the Liberal Party because the party in itself is not its legal status. Here in Panama there have been parties which have also been assaulted, they have been deprived of their symbols and everything, but they continue as valid parties. Panamanians know to which party I am referring. The Liberal movement will grow stronger as long as its leaders continue defending interests of democracy and political honesty and continue representing the interests of the majority. Therefore, we are not worried about the assault.

However, we must explain to Liberals that the convocation through which Professor Rosa de Vasquez is lending herself to serve the interests of Mr Chiari, who was expelled from the party—no one should doubt this—is totally illegal and ill-timed. Of course, to have a large participation of assistants and second assistants they are using methods that should never be used to organize or motivate a political party. The problem is that political parties are ruled by a number of laws, and we are not living in a de jure state. [passage omitted]

[Jimenez] Precisely, Dr Esquivel. You have mentioned a specific issue. People have tried to say there is a battle going on to obtain the presidency of the Liberal Party between you and Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari. However, this problem began during the April convention when a first convocation was called for by Minister Chiari's followers. Chiari entered the convention looking almost like a winner. However, others believe this is a struggle between those who maintain an ideological position advancing toward the country's true democratization and those who almost proposed maintaining the current status quo. Therefore, there is a need to rule over the party's guiding organs especially in view of the current positions of the Liberal Party's leaders—including its National Directorate and its Political Commission positions concerning the party's presence within the ruling UNADE [National Democratic Union] party—and the decision of leaving UNADE and maintaining an independent policy. There are a few people who claim this is the party's true problem.

[Esquivel] That could be the true problem, but there is also Popito [Rodolfo] Chiari's old ambition of owning the Liberal Party. You spoke about leadership. One does not struggle for leadership with fear or intend to buy it with money, and one does not conquer it in a country where there is no freedom of expression and where there is a kind of fear engulfing this country's citizens like a poisonous cloud. That man has never been able to establish his true leadership within the Liberal ranks

under equal conditions or under true conditions of leadership. He has neither the vocation nor the capacity to do it. Therefore, this is not a question of leadership. [passage omitted]

I am only a spokesman for the top echelons of the Liberal Party. I am here representing the National Political Directorate of the Liberal Party. [passage omitted]

We oppose the dictatorial and inefficient way in which this government handles things. It has not responded to the country. It does not even have a national government plan. It has gone from one upset to the next. It took all basic freedoms away from this country. We do not have freedom of expression. In this country there is fear and the de jure state is nonexistent. Lawyers are not even motivated to practice their profession because it seems completely useless to them.

In this country the Panamanian people themselves are worried because there are no jobs, the economy is falling apart, and they have great difficulties finding a way to eat, to eat [repeats himself], to dress, and to educate their children. We oppose that style of governing, which is constantly draining the treasury in order to continue making political deals behind the backs of the people. The Panamanian people have thoroughly demonstrated against those things, which is only natural.

In addition, we do not even have a coherent foreign policy, one which could be explained to the Panamanian people. We are supporting and have asked—I myself have asked—many countries to support the canal neutrality treaty. However, we will guarantee that neutrality only when we earn the respect of the whole world. We cannot conduct a zigzagging, incoherent policy permeated by international blackmail. We must be a respected people, a small people indeed, but one that is proud of its nationality. That is what the neutrality treaty will give us. Neutrality will give us the other countries' respect for our ability to control the Panama Canal.

However, as long as the world considers Panamanians to be inhabitants of a country of dubious honesty linked with very dirty and shameful things, such as money laundering, drug trafficking, dictatorship, etc., Panamanians will have to submit to shameful foreign scrutiny, which they are already subjected to when they travel. They are considered to be a people worthy of suspicion.

We want to bring some order into this situation, and we want Panamanians to feel proud of being Panamanians. We are an opposition party because we also have this goal. Those Liberals who are defending principles of democracy and honesty are the ones sacrificing the most. It is always attractive to be well off, to have all kinds of comfort and power over others, and to go around representing the majesty of the homeland. That is always something very attractive, but we are sacrificing all that to defend those principles. [passage omitted]

[Jimenez] To conclude this program we would like to hear your opinion on the current situation at a time when there is talk about a cabinet crisis. [passage omitted] The opposition parties continue to express their concern and their lack of confidence in the elections and in the current electoral institutions. We are in the 4th year of a 5-year presidential term. Next year is a preelection year; elections are scheduled to be held in 1989. How do you view this political environment, and how do you view the possibilities for such elections? Meanwhile, important national sectors are saying that to prevent a much more dangerous confrontation there should be a national dialogue to reach clear understandings, which would mean that the country would achieve a national reconciliation through mutual concessions by the various sectors.

[Esquivel] Well, Ramon, I am not going to give an opinion about a cabinet change because I do not have real information about cabinet changes. I do not know if there will be cabinet changes or who will be minister of this or that. Therefore, let us leave it at that. If such a change comes, it comes, and if it does not, it does not. However, the most important thing is not that there be a cabinet change; the most important thing is that foundations be laid for what you mentioned—for a national dialogue. It makes no sense to issue a call for a national dialogue if there are no bases for it. No one would participate in such a dialogue. The foundations must be laid first. I think that in view of the approaching electoral process, if no bases are laid for a national dialogue, if no credible commission is formed for national reconciliation, if there is no real freedom of speech, if there is no total and complete amnesty—as [businessman] Jose Cardona Mas has well said, it should benefit both the government and nongovernmental sectors—then there will simply be no elections, because I do not think the Panamanian people will want to get involved in this electoral process if they have no faith in it. [passage omitted]

What we need now is guarantees, and these guarantees mean going much further than simply issuing laws. The political leaders and the entire country must be shown that the votes will be truly respected. [passage omitted]

I think that the Electoral Tribunal can begin to recover its credibility depending on how it views and analyzes the convention inappropriately and illegally convened by Rosa America de Vasquez in favor of the government minister at a time when there are no guarantees for political rights. [passage omitted]

### PALA on U.S. Senate Resolution, 'Terrorism'

*PA271416 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 14 Nov 87 p 4*

[Communique by the National Executive Council of the Labor Party (PALA) issued in Panama City on 21 November]

[Text] The U.S. Senate resolution suspending U.S. economic and military aid to Panama is, in addition to a shameful act of meddling in our domestic affairs, an

action that should be viewed as another phase in the economic, political, and diplomatic terrorism that ultra-conservative sectors of the U.S. Government have unleashed against our country.

The militants of the Labor Party hereby reject the whims of backward U.S. groups that are homesick for the policy of the big stick and want to impose the "democracy" on us which they see most suitable for them.

We are hereby denouncing to the people and governments of the world the immoral practices of U.S. political groups that use economic blackmail to make the Panamanians bend to impose on us a government more suitable to their interests.

The Labor Party will continue demanding compliance with the Torrijos-Carter Treaties and the elimination of Law 96-70.

We are hereby telling the U.S. authorities and the U.S. sectors acting against our sovereignty that democracy is not strengthened by disturbing public order or by upsetting constitutional order as a result of the overthrowing of a legally constituted government.

PALA's point of view—that the foreign debt payments should be carefully analyzed once again—carries weight because the U.S. economic aggression will aggravate the situation of many Panamanian families, but it will never make our people bend.

PALA will continue working for a better life and improving and consolidating democracy in Panama.

We say no to foreign meddling in our domestic affairs, yes to the 1989 elections, and no to the coup d'etat being promoted by the North Americans.

Panama, 21 November 1987

National Executive Council

Dr Juan A. Medrano V.

President

Ramon Sieiro M.

Secretary General

## Argentina

### Labor Minister Opens ILO Regional Seminar

*PY232101 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 23 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (TELAM)—Labor Minister Ideler Tonelli has maintained that the (?lack) of development is an obstacle to union freedom, and he made it clear that the historical commitment of Raul Alfonsin's government is to ensure that this freedom exists, despite the fact that at times we may express viewpoints that differ from those of the union organizations. These differences are brought about by the internal and external adversity that the nation is experiencing.

He made these remarks while opening the tripartite regional seminar on union freedom that has been organized by the ILO and which is being held in a downtown hotel of this city.

Tonelli explained that for political reasons there are laws that exist in Argentina that were imposed by the military dictatorship. He said that we are willing to examine these laws, which are only formally implemented, and the passages that provide for the repression of union freedom have never been applied by the constitutional government. [passage omitted]

### Ubaldini Confirms December Strike Date

*PY242241 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1526 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (NA)—Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the CGT [General Confederation of Labor], today confirmed that the strike "will be held the 1st week in December because the government did not give a responsible answer to the demands for a salary increase needed to compensate for last quarter's cost of living increase."

Ubaldini accused the government of being "the only one responsible for leading the workers to this situation." He added: "We asked for serious dialogue but the government used delaying tactics as a form of political speculation."

Ubaldini also asked the Labor Ministry [words indistinct]

Ubaldini made this statement at the conclusion of a mass held in Santa Isabel Clinic where he is being treated for lumbago. [passage omitted]

### Labor Minister Comments

*PY262259 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Nov 87 p 11*

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Labour Minister Ideler Tonelli said yesterday the government had no intention of changing its social and economic policies despite the 36-hour strike called by the General Labour Confederation (CGT) for December 8 and 9 to protest against the government's wage policies.

Speaking to newsmen at the city airport, Tonelli said, however, that the setting of the date for the CGT strike would not affect relations between the government and the labour organizations.

He added that if there was the slightest possibility of reaching agreement with the CGT within the framework of the government's announced social and economic policies "we would not leave a stone unturned to prevent the strike."

The labour minister said the government could not do anything more than it had already done since it could not change policies aimed at bringing down inflation in the long run.

Asked about the CGT request for an interview with President Raul Alfonsin, Tonelli said that it had not been granted.

"Before the date for the strike was set that possibility was attempted, but it didn't work out because we wanted to do some preliminary work before the meeting, and now the President is off on a trip and on his return there will be a new situation which we will have to examine again," the minister said.

Asked whether he himself would meet with the CGT leadership, he said it would be very difficult but that he was prepared, if necessary.

In Mar del Plata, Health Minister Ricardo Barrios Arrechea criticized the CGT decision to stage the strike but agreed with critics of the government that its economic policies lacked measures aimed at a growth in productivity.

He justified the government's economic policies, however, saying they were aimed at eliminating part of the budget deficit with measures such as the recently drafted tax bills.

Criticism of the CGT also came from the Movement Towards Socialism (MAS) which said the decision on whether to strike or not should come from the rank-and-file of the labour movement and not from a "labour leadership which is ailing, not from kidney problems but bureaucracy."

### Newspapers Report Army Corruption Probe

*PY211204 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1216 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA)—Two Buenos Aires opposition newspapers today reported the existence of an investigation regarding alleged corruption within the Army. One of the newspapers reported that all the background information is being compiled in a dossier that so far totals 400 pages.

The weekly *El Periodista* today reported that those involved in various illegal actions are classified according to the letters A ("influence peddling") ["abrepuertas"], C ("corruption") ["corruptos"], and D ("crime") ["delincuentes"].

The center-left weekly reported that a "copy of the dossier was reportedly handed over [words indistinct] and was ready to be given to Army Chief of Staff General Jose Dante Caridi. [no close quotation mark as received]

The rightist weekly *El Informador Publico* reported that one of the problems the Army is facing is "accusations of corruption."

It cites as an example the fact that "officers are complaining that the son of a recently retired high-ranking officer was reportedly granted a contract for the construction of 500 houses on the outskirts of Cordoba."

*El Periodista* goes further and says that "according to the investigation, the Sivak case is only the beginning of a messy affair that began during the dirty war of the last dictatorship, and high-ranking officers and well-known personalities are reportedly involved. These high-ranking officers and well-known personalities have enriched themselves from various crimes, and drug trafficking, weapons deals, smuggling, and kidnappings were their main activities."

The weekly adds that "young officers who today lament their salaries, which are as meager as those of all Argentines, are beginning to react against the corruption that is undermining their institution."

It adds that "the trials of the commanders, in focusing exclusively on human rights violations, are missing what for most of those officers represents the main problem: corruption."

The weekly states that "concern about this issue is so great that many officers have become amateur investigators and keep alert for any information."

**Document on 'War' on Subversion Published**

*PY242359 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[All figures as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (NA)—According to a study released by the Human Rights Permanent Assembly [APDH], 492 members of the Armed Forces and security organizations and 2,462 civilians died during the repression of subversion in the 1970's in Argentina. During the same period 8,910 people disappeared.

The APDH study used data provided by the military government in May 1980 in answer to a request from the OAS Human Rights Commission, and data provided by the National Commission on Disappeared People (CONADEP) in 1984.

APDH Secretary Graciela Fernandez Meijide told the morning daily *Pagina 12*, which published the study today, that the report "is a contribution to the people so they can judge for themselves whether or not there was a war in Argentina."

The report says that during the military actions in Tucuman Province in 1975 and 1976, the Armed Forces suffered 9 casualties (4 officers, 1 noncommissioned officer, and 4 soldiers), 410 people disappeared, and 242 people died during alleged clashes with the Armed Forces.

The report adds that "for each member of the Armed Forces or security organizations killed in the so-called confrontations with subversives, 23 civilians died and/or disappeared." The report stresses that "the ratio increases to 1 soldier for every 40 civilians" in the city of Tucuman.

The APDH report says that the repressive methods changed after the 1976 coup. Before 1976, for every 100 civilians killed in confrontations, 20 people were claimed to have disappeared. After 1976, for every 100 civilians killed, claims of disappeared people increased to 440.

The report says that out of a total of 790 killings, 404 were attributed to subversives before the 1976 coup, while only 434 people out of a total of 8,910 disappeared in the same period [that is, from 1970-76].

The APDH report states that the forces of repression suffered the following casualties: Police: 339 killed; Army personnel: 117 killed; Navy: 11 killed; Air Force, Naval Prefecture, and National Border Police: 7 killed each; and Prison Guard Corps: 4 killed.

In the Police Department, 134 of those killed were common policemen, 132 were noncommissioned police officers, and 73 were officers. In the Army, 53 of those killed were soldiers, 37 noncommissioned officers, and 27 officers.

Fernandez Meijide concluded by saying that the breakdown between civilians and officers "does not respond to the idea that there are good and bad killings," but "to the need to gather objective data that could be used in a serious debate on the alleged war in the 1970's."

### CNEA Head Discusses Nuclear Policy Issues

*PY250118 Buenos Aires*
*NOTICIASARGENTINASin Spanish1305 GMT24 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (NA)—CNEA President Ema Perez Ferreira today voiced her opposition to possible privatization of nuclear plants; criticized some aspects of the management of her predecessors, Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, retired, and Alberto Constantini; and announced that the final feasibility studies for the construction of a "nuclear waste dump" in the country have been postponed until next year.

The eminent physicist stated that the government must demonstrate "some expression" of explicit support to the nuclear policy and decide whether this sector is a priority among its objectives. She also admitted that there are difficulties in fulfilling international commitments for the supply of enriched uranium.

In remarks to the magazine *Somos*, Perez Ferreira, who is also a member of the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy, stated that the nuclear policy was outlined during Castro Madero's administration under more favorable economic conditions. "Certain unfinished projects, such as Atucha II and the Arroyito Heavy Water Plant, are taking a longer time to complete, and so it is predictable that they will, of necessity, fall into a less favorable cycle of the country's economy."

When she was told that President Raul Alfonsin stated, in a speech delivered on 30 May 1986 in Cordoba, that the uranium enrichment plant in Pilcaniyeu will essentially be in operation this year, she said that "some installations still need to be completed at the Pilcaniyeu plant in order for production to reach 100 percent."

Perez Ferreira added that "the plant is operating anyhow, but it is not yet—and it is very difficult for me to predict at this moment when it will be—fully operational."

She added that "it cannot produce 500 kg of uranium enriched to 20 percent, which was the objective set in that speech."

When she was told that on that occasion Alfonsin also promised that the zirconium sponge manufacturing [fabricacion de esponja de circonio] pilot plant will be ready by 1990, she said that "this objective has not been abandoned, but it is not possible to fulfill it on that date due to a lack of resources, and because we decided, on reassigning resources, to postpone the zirconium plant and to accelerate the Pilcaniyeu plant."

Regarding the conclusion of studies for the construction of a "nuclear waste dump," which Alfonsin said, in that speech, will be ready this year, she said that "it is obvious that it will not be possible to finish it this year, and I think it will be very difficult to finish it next year."

Asked whether Constantini has made a mistake in deciding for the sort of mini-nuclear plan announced by Alfonsin last year, she said: "What was presented there was a reasonable program with limited resources."

"To fulfill these objectives we need resources and personnel working with enthusiasm, knowing they are respected and well paid," she said.

She warned, however, that "currently the human resources not only go away, but those who stay feel disheartened; consequently, both factors delay the established objectives."

The CNEA president stated: "I do not believe a privatization of nuclear electricity generating plants is conceivable."

She added: "However, there are many possibilities for private capital in other activities, such as in factories of fuel elements or of special alloys, where it is already present."

She said that "within a year and a half" the project to exchange enriched uranium at different levels with Brazil could be fulfilled.

Asked whether the delays the CNEA is facing could hamper commitments for the supply of enriched uranium from the Pilcaniyeu plant, she admitted that "if we do not progress a little, next year we won't be able to fulfill our international commitments on time."

She concluded by saying that "regardless of the delays at Pilcaniyeu, the timetable for the supply of enriched uranium to Algeria, which is the most immediate project, will not be affected."

## Bolivia

### USSR Agrees To Debt Renegotiation Plan

*PY242143 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Nov 87 p 1*

[Text] The USSR has accepted a plan for renegotiating the Bolivian public foreign debt, it has canceled the Machacamarca operation contract, and it has decided to return $5 million improperly collected in the 1970's.

An agreement was reached on the three issues at the first meeting of the permanent Bolivian-Soviet Joint Commission in Santa Cruz last week.

Concerning the renegotiation of the debt that Bolivia owes the USSR, $12 million will be repaid using Bolivian exports in the period 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1997. The following products are included in the deal: cotton textiles, soybean oil, and meat sausages. The mechanism for paying the Bolivian manufacturers will be based on a special credit and a new financial policy.

Concerning the Machacamarca contract, which was signed in the mid-1970's, it will be canceled and the equipment returned to Machinoexport, which will also receive [as published] $5 million. Bilateral Policy Under Secretary Alfredo Olmedo said that the deal is "honorable."

The Bolivian Government will also have to renegotiate the La Palca contract in the immediate future. This $10-million contract, which was signed in the early 1970's, rose to $180 million at the end of the Banzer administration.

Olmedo said that the project provided for the installation of a low-grade mineral evaporation plant [planta de volatilizacion de minerales de baja ley], which operated for 2 years, adding that Mr Pavlov, who is the Soviet deputy minister for international cooperation [as published], has promised that a study for reopening the plant and putting it into operation will be conducted.

The objective of the accord is to reopen the plant, begin operations, formulate a raw material supply plan, and modernize the technology, taking into account production and operation costs.

The negotiations in Santa Cruz also laid the groundwork for two long-range projects. They are the "El Bala" project in La Paz and the provision of a $220 million credit for purchasing equipment and machinery for the productive sector.

The USSR has offered to grant the credit with a 3-year grace period, a 7-year repayment period, and a 5-percent annual interest rate. The Bolivian Government, however, considers that these conditions are inappropriate. For both projects, the Bolivian Government will negotiate with high-level Soviet commissions.

### President Installs New Armed Forces Chiefs

*PY252128 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] President Victor Paz Estenssoro today installed the military command. He called upon them to fulfill their specific duties and to respect the national Constitution.

General Jorge Rodriguez Bravo is the new commander of the Bolivian Armed Forces. General Romulo Mercado Garnica is the new commander of the Army and General Guillermo Escobar Urhy the new commander of the Air Force. Vice Admiral Douglas Estremadoyro was confirmed in his post of commander of the Navy.

The ceremony was held in the main hall of the Government Palace with the participation of military commanders of the three branches of the Armed Forces and members of the general command of the Bolivian Police.

Gen Rodriguez Bravo said that the Armed Forces will continue to support the current democratic process and to strengthen the institutions. He added: We have followed with attention, faith, and civic spirit the patriotic efforts of the constitutional government, which was able to stop the crisis and thus allow us to look toward the immediate future of our country with optimism. [passage omitted]

### Workers Set Nationwide Strike for 3 December

*PY270205 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] The COB executive secretary suggested, at a La Paz workers' rally in San Francisco Plaza this afternoon, that a 24-hour nationwide strike be observed on 3 December.

He said (?this proposal was being studied) now throughout the country. The rally participants accepted the suggestion, so a strike was declared for 3 December.

### Leftists Throw Fire Bombs at ADN Offices

*PY272009 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] ADN Deputy Chief Guillermo Suarez said in a news conference today that minority leftist groups yesterday tried to set fire to the ADN offices on 16 de Julio Avenue. Suarez said members and leaders of the Patriotic Alliance, the Communist Party, and the Socialist Party, who had joined the march staged by the COB, threw fire bombs at the ADN office as they passed by.

[Begin Suarez recording] We identified the leaders of the attackers. They were headed by [name indistinct], a man surnamed Torres, Mrs (Ema Oblea de Torres), and Mr (Marcos Tomich). In a barbaric manner they assaulted the office of my party, throwing approximately eight Molotov cocktails in an attempt to set our headquarters on fire. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Brazil

### Sarney on Group of Eight Summit, Integration

*PY281617 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Latin American integration is one of the subjects mentioned today by President Jose Sarney during his weekly radio program, which was broadcast directly from Acapulco, Mexico.

President Sarney said the dialogue with the eight Latin American presidents would not have been possible had these countries not promoted their respective democratization processes.

[Begin Sarney recording] I am speaking from Acapulco on the Mexican Pacific coast, where I am meeting with the presidents of the brother Latin American countries of

Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, which form what is known as the Rio de Janeiro Group of Eight, a warm tribute to our Brazilian brothers.

We have met to exchange views on problems affecting our countries, to discuss our economies, and those problems of a common origin which we must decide how to tackle jointly. The foreign debt problem, for example, is the great problem that affects all of us. We are going to discuss policies to implement regarding this problem. We are also going to discuss subjects related to the effort for development, to the struggle against poverty, and, naturally, the consolidation of democratic institutions.

I want to tell the people of Brazil about the warm welcome we have been given in every Latin American country we have visited. This shows the prestige and respect Brazil enjoys currently, thanks to the integration policy with Latin America, which was launched with determination by our government.

I have explained the Brazilian situation. I have explained that Brazil did not decree a moratorium for political reasons, but rather because it needed to maintain its reserves. We are not defying anyone but rather defending firmly our country's rights.

Brazil's decisions and actions in the foreign economic field receive constant praise and expressions of solidarity for the courage with which we are facing these problems.

The meeting of the Group of Eight here in Acapulco will end on Sunday, 29 November, which is when I will return to Brazil, after a stopover in Costa Rica.

Shortly before leaving Brasilia on Thursday, 26 November, I received a very warm invitation from President Oscar Arias to make a short visit to Costa Rica. I accepted this cordial invitation from this chief of state who, not long ago, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for the efforts he made to achieve peace in Central America. I will make a stopover in San Jose, Costa Rica, to greet Brazil's Costa Rican brothers and to discuss with President Arias what further efforts Brazil can make to solve the Central American conflicts and to restore peace to the region, primarily in Nicaragua.

After that I will return to Brazil, certain that I have strengthened relations among Latin American countries. Our continent is made up of nations that are committed to development, solidarity, and democracy. We have developed a foreign policy which has granted Brazil a prominent role in international diplomacy. [passage omitted]

I want to end with words of optimism and hope. During an interview I granted to the very important Mexican daily *Excelsior*, I said the presidential summit would not have been possible had our countries, especially Brazil's neighbor countries—Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru—not promoted their respective redemocratization process. The democracy in each of our countries has created the appropriate conditions for these eight countries to join together. And I feel at ease when the subject of democracy arises, because in Brazil I have not only spoken the word democracy, but I have also exercised, practiced, and set an example of democracy.

I stated in Belem that I am proud of the title I hold. I am the president under whose government Brazil enjoys unprecedented freedom. Freedom is enjoyed even by those who do not want to let the government get on with its work; by those who, with their own concept of what freedom should be, threaten their own freedom—the freedom that they enjoy. These persons murder democracy, they kill the institutions by attacking democracy. Freedom is a priority element for the existence of order, democracy, and development, but the freedom of one individual ends where that of another begins.

Therefore, I want to end this message by saying that I am pleased to see how Brazil is praised, respected, taken into account, and listened to abroad.

I am addressing the Brazilian people after more than 20 hours of uninterrupted work with our team so that tomorrow we will have the opportunity to disclose Brazil's stance to the Latin American presidents. The people will thus be able to follow closely and learn about what we are doing.

Now I want to reiterate that there are many who do not want to allow the government to do its work and who are constantly creating problems. Many times these problems are simply created to serve the interests of individuals or small groups. [end recording]

### Vice Admiral Comments on National Situation

*PY300130 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Nov 87 p 5*

[Excerpt] Vice Admiral Sergio Tasso Vasques de Aquino yesterday criticized "those who are scheming to create chaos and who are promoting, under a disguise, a process of social disintegration." The vice admiral made this statement on behalf of the Armed Forces during a ceremony honoring the victims of the 1935 communist revolt.

We are well aware of their objectives, Tasso said, and added: We can see in different areas their repeated attempts at aggression against society, their promotion of unrest, and their opposition to our orderly progress toward social justice.

Tasso added: Those who continue to ponder the possibility of importing, by dubious means, a system of government that is completely out of touch with Brazilian aspirations are proliferating. Other groups are also

proliferating: Those who advocate irresponsible attention to social groups' demands without proper consideration of their duties and responsibilities in submission to the higher interests of society, and those who advocate disobedience to laws that, in their personal views, are anachronistic and applied without care.

Tasso further said: There are those who craftily practice patronage and demagoguery to further their personal and political ambitions and those who try to obtain undue privileges, to turn around and submit new demands once they obtain them.

There are those who promote urban and rural violence as an individual right. Violence is not a viable option for the responsible and respectable citizen. We need to be on the alert against these people, Tasso warned.

The ceremony paying tribute to the 30 people killed in the communist revolt began at 1000 with the firing of cannons and continued with the offering of a flower wreath, the overflying of FAB [Brazilian Air Force] Mirages, the playing of taps, and the naming of the 30 people killed in the incident. Acting President Ulysses Guimaraes presided over the ceremony, which was also attended by Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves, Navy Minister Henrique Saboia, Aeronautics Minister Octavio Moreira Lima, Civil Household Minister Ronaldo Costa Couto, and SNI President Ivan de Souza Mendes. [passage omitted]

### Government Announces Deregulation of Prices

*PY280217 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] The government has announced the deregulation of prices, with the exception of 10 products whose prices will still be controlled by the SUNAB [National Superintendancy of Supplies]. This will take effect on Monday, 30 November.

SUNAB deregulated the prices of the majority of products and will only control the profits that manufacturers make on natural milk, flour, French bread, salt, sugar, and some kinds of cookies, in addition to cement, beer, and soft drinks [nine products as heard]. Second-grade meats and frozen foods will no longer be controlled.

### Bonds To Replace Central Bank Certificates

*PY271423 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] The government has created the so-called treasury financial bonds [letra financeira do tesouro] to replace the LBC [Central Bank certificates], which generate funds to cover the budget deficit.

The decree on the federal government internal debt, which was signed by President Sarney, established the treasury financial bonds. [passage omitted]

According to Pedro Parente, financial programming secretary of the National Treasury Secretary, there are no differences between the new bonds and the LBC regarding market operations. [passage omitted]

### Uranium Enrichment Plant To Operate in 1992

*PY240059 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Nov 87 p 10*

[From the Rio de Janeiro Agency]

[Excerpts] The first group of equipment of the Aramar uranium enrichment pilot plant, located in Ipero, 20 km from Sorocaba, will begin to operate at the beginning of 1988. This information was revealed on 20 November by Admiral Hugo Stofell, director general of Navy materiel. According to the Navy, the project is based on ultracentrifuge technology, and it has been cordoned off with every type of preventive security measure, above and beyond common practice for any type of nuclear activity. The first pilot uranium enrichment plant will begin to operate in 1992, and at that time it will be in a position to supply the annual load of uranium that is needed for a nuclear submarine. [passage omitted]

The Navy has confirmed what has already been published by *O Estado de Sao Paulo*: By the end of the 1990's the country will have its first nuclear powered submarine, but it will carry conventional weapons such as those that are used in submarines of other types. [passage omitted]

The Navy has already provided the equivalent of $40 million to finance this project, and by 1992 this financing will amount to $270 million. But of the $40 million that has been spent up to November 1987, only 5 percent has been in dollars.

### Conglomerate Wins Bid for USSR Supermarket

*PY280157 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] A Brazilian business conglomerate has won the international bidding for the installation of the first capitalist-type supermarket in the Soviet Union. The winner was the conglomerate Pao de Acucar, the largest Brazilian supermarket chain, which beat Italian and French firms in the bidding. In fact, the firm that participated and won was a Pao de Acucar subsidiary called (Aplante), with headquarters in Portugal. The Pao de Acucar owns 590 supermarkets in Brazil and 34 supermarkets in Portugal.

## Chile

### Document Against Mexico at UN Withdrawn

*PY271211 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Chile's withdrawal of its draft resolution on human rights violations in Mexico indicates that if the issue had come to a vote Mexico would have tried to distort Chile's original intention in raising this issue.

This is how Foreign Ministry spokesman Carlos Ducci explained the Chilean Government's withdrawal of the draft resolution condemning the violation of human rights in Mexico. Ducci explained that the withdrawal is part of an overall strategy, and that by no means does the withdrawal imply that our efforts have ended.

Ducci added that the government has tried to unveil and emphasize Mexico's tremendous internal contradiction. On the one hand Mexico has a poor human rights record and a political structure that—to say the least—is quite surprising, and on the other, it has accused other countries of human rights violations.

The spokesman said the objective of the resolution was fully accomplished, because it was submitted and circulated among several delegations to the Third UN General Assembly Commission. He said the text of the resolution has been entered into the UN record, which is available to all nations. He stressed that the resolution is not merely a piece of paper that was confidentially circulated, but part of the official documents that the General Assembly will release. Ducci said that along with Mexico, Bulgaria and Cuba, which are well-known for their poor human rights records, acted as if they were shocked by the raising of the issue.

### Navy Official Cited on Soviet, Cuban Vessels

*PY271943 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Rear Admiral Eduardo Alvayay, the Navy commander of the 2d naval zone, has said that Chilean sovereignty is well protected. The commander made this statement in view of concern expressed by certain sectors regarding the presence of Soviet and Cuban fishing vessels in the 8th region.

The admiral said that safeguarding Chilean maritime sovereignty is the constant responsibility of the Navy. He added they are aware there are more than 60 Soviet fishing vessels in the zone under his jurisdiction. Alvayay said these vessels operate beyond the 200-mile limit. He also disclosed that six Cuban vessels that were also operating in the area have now sailed toward Coquimbo.

The Navy commander was asked questions in view of the recent arrival in San Vicente, a port near Talcahuano, of a Soviet factory ship to bring ashore the eighth Soviet sailor to require medical treatment this year.

The commander said this is also the Navy authorities' responsibility, and each case was studied carefully and medical assistance granted because it was necessary. He added that assistance was granted for humanitarian reasons, and whenever an emergency occurs at sea help is granted regardless of the nationality or political leaning of the person involved. [passage omitted]

Rear Admiral Alvayay also said that in order to preserve Chile's resources the Talcahuano Navy authorities and the Navy in general keep close watch on the activities of the fishing vessels beyond the 200-mile limit to prevent them from trespassing in the area that belongs exclusively to Chile. [passage omitted]

### Copper Pipe Factory Being Built With PRC

*PY281801 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (EFE)—The PRC and Chile have started to build, on the outskirts of Beijing, a factory that will manufacture copper pipe for the PRC market and for export.

The factory, which will have an area of 21,500 meters and require an investment of $9.93 million, with each country contributing 50 percent, will produce 4,000 tons of copper pipe per year. It is expected that this production will total 10,000 tons per year in the future.

A Chilean representative told EFE that "the factory will not only cover the PRC's needs but, if desired, at least half of its production can be exported to the world market."

The "Beijing-Santiago Copper Pipe Company" (BSCT) was established through the merger of the Chilean companies "Copper Manufactures Inc" (MADECO) and the Chilean "Copper Corporation" (CODELCO), which is the main copper producer in the world, and the "Beijing Non-Ferrous Metals" (BNFM), a PRC state-owned regional company.

The two parties bought the production equipment from the British "Wednesbury" copper pipe company. Moreover, the PRC has obtained credits from a British banking consortium headed by the "Midland Bank."

It is expected that the factory will be set up by the end of 1988, and that it will be operating by the beginning of 1989. "BSCT" is the first Latin American-PRC company to be established.

The opening ceremony was attended by Beijing Mayor Han Boping; Chilean Ambassador to China Patricio Martinez, and officials from "MADECO," "CODELCO," "BNFM," and the "Midland Bank."

### Parties To Register 'Party for Democracy'

*PY270208 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] We received a report a few minutes ago that eight opposition political parties have decided to create and register the Party for Democracy [Partido por la Democracia].

The report indicates that the National Democratic Party, the Liberal Party, the Radical Party headed by Silva Cimma, the Republican Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Socialist Party headed by Nunez, the Socialist Party headed by Mandujano, and the Popular Socialist Union decided to create and register the Party for Democracy.

### Party Divides Opposition

*PY272313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1530 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, 27 Nov (EFE)—The Chilean political opposition was today practically divided into three factions with the creation of the Party for Democracy (PPD), which is made up of eight political parties, without the participation of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC).

After the PPD was created, the political spectrum was divided into three factions [words indistinct] the PDC and the PPD.

The PPD is officially made up of the top leaders of the Radical Party, the Popular Socialist Union, the Socialist Party headed by Nunez, the Liberal Party, the Republican Party, the Socialist Party headed by Mandujano, the Social Democratic Party, and the National Democratic Party.

The parties that created the PPD released a document saying that the PPD "is aimed at becoming the expression of the common will of the Chilean people, who demand unity to face the approaching decisive moments."

The division of the opposition into three large blocs more or less similar in number of supporters is not only the result of ideological differences, but also of different perceptions of what the opposition strategy should be.

Concepcion Intendant General Eduardo Ibanez Tillerias today "hit the sore spot" when he talked about the situation of the opposition political parties.

Gen Ibanez said "the big difference between the opposition and the government is that we know perfectly well where we are going."

Gen Ibanez reiterated the permanent goals of the military government during the last few years despite the plans of the large opposition sectors.

He said: "The plebiscite will be held as established by the Constitution. This is how it is written, and all the rest is just minor quarreling."

According to the 1980 Constitution promulgated by the regime of General Augusto Pinochet, the Armed Forces will submit to a plebiscite the man they choose for president for the 1989-97 term.

Only if the majority votes against him would there be direct multi-party elections in 1991.

Former Senator Patricio Aylwin, PDC president, reaffirmed his party's decision to stay away from the two large coalitions (the United Left and the PPD). He added that "if there are no free and direct elections, the opposition will have to consider possible participation in the plebiscite."

The PDC decision not to join the PPD with its old allies of the Democratic Alliance also created some internal problems.

Many of the PDC leaders and members believe the problem of the opposition's unity is essential, especially for a future electoral confrontation with the government.

Former PDC President Gabriel Valdes said the PDC could at any time join "the great movement for saying 'no' in the plebiscite based on the prompt unification of the opposition electoral committees."

Andres Zaldivar, former president of the Christian Democratic International, said that "if Pinochet forces us to the plebiscite, and the minimum conditions for holding it prevail, we will have to vote no."

Zaldivar added that if he had to make a decision now he "would choose in the next 24 hours the candidate to represent the opposition." In addition to the ideological division into two blocs, the Marxist and non-Marxist parties, there is now a difference of strategy among the non-Marxists because some believe the confrontation with the regime should be carried out in a united manner, and others believe individual confrontations give better chances for possible negotiation with the Armed Forces.

### Youths From Parties Create Election Movement

*PY270259 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0440 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Santiago, 25 Nov (EFE)—It was confirmed in Santiago today that youth leaders from the 14 most important political parties in Chile have agreed to create a movement for free elections in Chile.

This new youth movement was established by signing six "agreements for democracy and free elections." This movement is rejecting the current establishment because "it would mean legitimizing the dictatorship."

The text of the agreements which, contrary to the stance thus far adopted by the PCCh, were also signed by the Chilean Communist Youth, states that "we, the young people, do not want violence. We reject terrorism and military intervention in politics and in society."

The sponsors of the new youth movement added that they do not accept the plebiscite, and they will promote "active disobedience and will consider illegitimate any election that does not have guarantees."

In addition, the youths committed themselves "to promote social mobilization to demonstrate that the plebiscite is a fraud."

According to the Constitution enacted in 1981 [as received] by General Augusto Pinochet, the Armed Forces will submit to a plebiscite their candidate for president of the republic for the 1989-97 period. Direct elections would be held in 1990 only if the majority voted against the proposed candidate.

The new political movement of the Chilean youth asked the political parties "to seek unity."

## Peru

### Police Arrest 15 Alleged Shining Path Members

*PA280219 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] The terrorists suffered a setback when personnel of the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] antiterrorism directorate arrested 15 subversives who participated in Wednesday's attacks on the Nissan plant, the Justice Ministry, and a hotel.

[Begin recording] [First official] I want to note that the actions carried out by detectives of this special brigade we have formed are the result of intelligence operations in various settlements where the terrorists have built houses they have been using as operation centers or bases. A house located near the Chillon River had been under surveillance for the past 2 or 3 months following the arrest of members of this subversive group in the western zone. I must stress that the political and military leaders of this subversive group were arrested. In the raid on the house near the Chillon River we found one submachinegun and three revolvers used by the police. They will be examined at the criminal lab to see if they were used in homicides or other attacks by subversives. You can also see we found large amounts of medicine, propaganda, wigs, and explosives. The most important thing is that we have been able to break up the organization of the individuals who operated in the Callao area. Among the subversives' documents we found plans and sketches for past and future terrorist actions.

[Second official] The first of the individuals you are seeing now is Felipe Ordonez Cordoba, known as Chipon, 30 years old, a sociology student at San Marcos University. According to him he sells and buys books, but no such activity has been confirmed. He is the political leader of the western zone group. He has been very active in the subversive organization, and we had been looking for him for the past 3 years. He has worked in various areas. We think he is a very prominent member of the Shining Path. He was one of the subversives who attacked the Nissan plant.

Next to him is Julia Marlene Olivos Pena, known as Sara, 21 years old, a student in the (Asen) academy in San Fernando. She does not have a job. She is the military leader of the western zone group. [passage omitted]

In the house we found the blueprints of several buildings, including those of the Haitian Embassy, the Nissan plant, and police, political, and private sector installations. Those installations had either been targets in the past or perhaps would be targets of future attacks. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Interior Minister Jose Barsallo Burga has emphasized the police's efficiency in arresting the terrorists who attacked public and private buildings during Wednesday's blackout. He said those under arrest include former policemen who had been purged from the police ranks:

[Begin Burga recording] I think this was a very important action because it has shown how our police forces have been carrying out their intelligence activities. It also shows the speed with which they acted. In the Nissan factory operation we must emphasize the speed with which the police forces reacted because they quickly went to the site of the attack. I said earlier that one of our objectives is to develop a system of internal communications that will permit us to receive reports quickly and to mobilize quickly. I think this was a very important action, because we have dealt a heavy blow to the terrorist Shining Path. As you know, six of the group's members were killed and active members of the organizations were arrested. [end recording]

### MIR Members Occupy UPI Office in Lima

*PA290459 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0204 GMT 29 Nov 87*

[Text] Lima, 28 Nov (EFE)—Five members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) occupied the United Press International (UPI) news agency office here for a half-hour this afternoon.

The terrorists, who were armed with pistols, forced a message to be broadcast, although there were no acts of violence.

Before leaving, the MIR group, which is apparently a splinter group of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), painted the organization's acronym on the office walls.

## Uruguay

### Hungary's Nemeth Meets Supreme Court Official

*PY201813 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[By reporter Jorge Alonso]

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, this morning proposed to the Uruguayan Supreme Court of Justice president the establishment of an exchange between the supreme courts of justice of the two countries to strengthen ties at the judicial level.

Supreme Court President Jacinta Balbela de Delgue, who received Nemeth at the Supreme Court of Justice building this morning, was pleased at this proposal and accepted it.

The Hungarian president will conclude his official visit to Uruguay today, but tomorrow morning he will travel to the seaside resort of Punta del Este, where he was invited by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias and Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo. This will be a private visit.

Nemeth will return to Montevideo on 23 November, where Vice President Tarigo will bid him farewell because Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, who received Nemeth officially on his arrival, will depart of Central America tomorrow and afterward go to Acapulco to attend the Group of Eight summit.

## Venezuela

### Lusinchi Praises Results of Visit to Guyana

*PA222342 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] After leaving Guyana, President Jaime Lusinchi expressed great satisfaction over developments during his 3-day official visit to that neighboring country. The president stressed that our nation and Guyana share a common destiny that tightens their ties of friendship and cooperation:

[Begin recording] The welcome given to us was particularly friendly—very generous I would say—and reflected the high level of our relations and the friendship and understanding between Guyana and Venezuela.

President Hoyte took pains to prepare a very diverse schedule that allowed us to meet with representatives of Guyana's political, cultural, and social circles. We also had the opportunity yesterday to watch a great show that gave us an overall view of Guyana's very rich folklore. The event at the university was extraordinary, and so was the one at the Assembly. We were put in contact with representatives from Guyana's entire political spectrum, from the workers and from the managerial sector. It was as if a sort of cross-section of Guyana's society had been made available for us to meet.

The talks with the government were very sincere and open. I feel, without going into details, that we made progress, openly and frankly. I believe this will be confirmed in the near future. Venezuela is prepared to contribute to Guyana's development to the extent of its capabilities, but in a clear-cut and consistent way. We have an inescapable common destiny. We belong to the same Caribbean. Our countries are the two continental nations in the Caribbean and, because of this, have a greater responsibility.

In sum, I feel very pleased with this visit, which will be followed by meetings of the joint commission in February. The economic cooperation agreements reached are quite important. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### President Departs for Acapulco Summit

*PA261813 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] This morning, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi left for Acapulco to participate in the meeting of the Group of Eight. Previously, the State Council appointed Interior Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto as acting president.

[Begin recording] [Lusinchi] Citizen Jose Angel Ciliberto, do you swear to uphold and enforce the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, as well as your duties as acting president?

[Ciliberto] I do.

[Lusinchi] If you do so, may God and the fatherland reward you, and if you fail to do so, may they censure you. [end recording]

At the same, Secretary of the Presidency Carmelo Lauria was named acting foreign minister, Deputy Foreign Minister Adolfo Ramirez Torres was named acting interior minister, and Deputy Development Minister Jorge Garcia Duque was named acting finance minister. Following the protocol ceremony for these events, the president left for Acapulco to participate in the Group of Eight meeting, held to discuss integration and economic expansion. There is great interest in the country concerning Lusinchi's address to that meeting of importance for the continent. As is known, Venezuela belongs to the Contadora Group to achieve peace in Central America.

## Guyana

### Government Denies Venezuelan Border Incident

*FL241717 Bridgetown CANA in English 1344 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 24, CANA—The Guyana Government said on Monday night there was no truth in reports emanating from Caracas that Guyanese soldiers were involved in an incident with miners in Bolivar State in Venezuela.

The reports, reportedly first published on Sunday in two Venezuelan papers, said that soldiers of the Guyana Defence Force (GDF) crossed the Guyana-Venezuela border in the Las Pavas area in Bolivar State, kidnapped Venezuelan miners and damaged their property.

A spokesman in the Guyana Ministry of Foreign Affairs said there was no truth in the reports and that the Guyana Government was very concerned about them, coming as they do in the wake of the recent "successful" state visit to Guyana by President Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela.

He said investigations were being carried out into the origin of the reports.

President Lusinchi paid a three-day state visit to Guyana from November 16 to 19 in response to an invitation from his Guyanese counterpart who visited Guyana [as received] in March this year.

### Bauxite Industry Reported as Profitable

*FL261519 Bridgetown CANA in English 1517 GMT 22 Nov 87*

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 22, CANA—Guyana's state-owned bauxite industry has returned to profitability after several years of losses, President Desmond Hoyte announced at the weekend.

He made the disclosure to bauxite workers and other invitees at a ceremony to mark the reopening of a guest house owned by the Guyana Mining Enterprise (GUYMINE).

Hoyte gave no figures or additional details, but told workers their hard work and commitment were responsible for the financial turn-around at GUYMINE.

For years, GUYMINE has been in a loss situation but you didn't give up. You didn't say this company is no good, they should close it down and abandon it, he said.

You had faith and confidence in yourselves that you could turn it around, and so I note with intense personal satisfaction that you have, in fact, turned it around.

Hoyte noted international demand for bauxite remained low and prices were soft. But, he said, government was proceeding with the industry's rehabilitation which was gaining momentum.

Bauxite is a key foreign exchange earner for Guyana. The centre of the GUYMINE's operations is at Linden, a town 65 miles south of Georgetown.

Hoyte told the gathering the strengthening of relations between the Guyanese and Venezuelan bauxite industries was a main talking point during the three-day state visit here last week by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

As a result, representatives of GUYMINE and the Bauxite Industry Development Company (BIDCO) here and Inter-Alumina and associated Venezuelan bauxite companies will meet at the end of this month to discuss long-term arrangements for the export of Guyanese bauxite products.

We will be attempting to move away from one-year contracts to longer term contracts—hopefully for a minimum of three years—and in that arrangement, there will be opportunity for coordination of planning between BIDCO/GUYMINE and Inter-Alumina and associate companies, Hoyte said.

Hoyte said Venezuelan officials also discussed last week the question of their involvement in the rehabilitation of the alumina plant here which has been closed for several years.

"It is of interest to note, therefore, that there are these possibilities emerging for us to rehabilitate the alumina plant as an aspect of the total rehabilitation of the bauxite industry," he said.

"Constructive work is going on all the time and we need to be very careful that we do nothing to impede the progress of that work."

## Suriname

### Reports on 25 Nov General Elections, Results

#### Bouterse Meets With Leaders

*FL252039 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Text] Government Leader Desi Bouterse yesterday invited the leaders of the parties contesting today's elections to discuss how to go through the next few hours. Bouterse told the press that there is no hostility among the parties no matter how fierce the discussions may have been. He stressed that the political parties have a common goal.

The meeting, which took place in a relaxed atmosphere at the Presidential Palace, was also attended by Acting President Fred Ramdat-Misier and the Council of Ministers.

#### Opposition Wins by 'Landslide'

*FL271344 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] Suriname's opposition leaders said yesterday they were surprised by their landslide victory in elections to end 7 and 1/2 years of military rule. Foreign Minister Henck Heidweiller called the voting the foundation for a new society. Jaggernath Lachmon, one of the leaders of the three party Front for Development and Democracy, told reporters that he had not expected that kind of victory. Mr Lachmon said the coalition would win 40 of

51 seats in the National Assembly as the result of Wednesday's voting, the first since 1977. The state-run *Suriname News Agency* reported yesterday that the Front for Democracy and Development had taken 18 seats in 6 districts. Incomplete and unofficial totals from five of the districts showed the Front with 23,587 votes, or 62 percent of the total cast. Military leader Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse's National Democratic Party took about 9.5 percent of the total with 3,547 votes. The remaining votes were scattered among four smaller parties.

The new National Assembly must meet and choose a new president within 60 days. Speculation is centered on former Development Minister Frank Leeflang and Mr Lachmon. Mr Lachmon would not comment on amnesty for military personnel accused of human rights abuses or for rebels who have mounted a jungle insurgency that has devastated the northeastern part of the country. Mr Bouterse will remain as the commander of the Armed Forces, and the military is constitutionally guaranteed a continuing role in politics through its seats on the powerful State Council, an oversight body.

The opposition leaders said that they have formed a plan to deal with Suriname's social and economic problems. However, a spokesman for the Front said that the plan was mostly theoretical and not yet tested in practice.

### Lachmon Comments on Victory

*FL261743 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Nov 87*

[Text] Yesterday Surinamese turned out in full force to vote in general elections for the first time in 10 years. According to preliminary figures, most of the 200,000 registered voters turned out to cast their votes, more than half of whom had done so for the first time. Last night all voting centers were closed at 7:00 o'clock after which counting of votes began. The local radio and TV were broadcasting all night, bringing the nation up to date on the results from the almost 500 polling booths from the 10 districts. Up to news time, the counting of votes was continuing and the final results are expected later today.

The leaders of the Front for Democracy and Development were very surprised at the very (?large) election victory of the coalition. VHP [United Reformed Party] Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon said he did expect victory but not such a massive one. If the trend continues, with the exception of 1 or 2 seats the Front will get all 41 seats in the National Assembly [words indistinct] it contested. The Front did not present candidates in the three problem areas where 10 seats were at stake.

Lachmon said that the outcome puts a great responsibility on the shoulders of the Front and now that elections are behind us, we must put our shoulders together to the wheel.

### Further Lachmon Comments

*FL271910 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] The people have given the Front their trust to change [words indistinct]. This was stated by Jaggernath Lachmon, chairman of the United Reformed Party, as the outcome of elections have so far indicated an overwhelming victory for the Front. He added that they expected a big victory, but the provisional results have exceeded the wildest expectations. The United Reformed Party participated in a coalition with the National Party of Suriname and the KTPI [Javanese National Harmony Party]. According to Lachmon, the elections in the three emergency areas will be opposed only [words indistinct]. He expressed the hope that a new government will be installed as soon as possible and said that he feels sorry that in the future there will be no opposition in the Assembly.

### Arron on Results

*FL271850 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] We have been shocked by the outcome of the elections so far, and it looks now as if we will take 40 of the 51 seats in the National Assembly while we have won almost every [words indistinct] seat. This was stated by Henck Arron, chairman of the National Party of Suriname [NPS], which, together with the United Reformed Party and the KTPI, participated in the 25 November elections. The Front did not have candidates in the three areas under a state of emergency because they were against holding elections in these areas. Arron says he hopes the Independent Elections Office will make a decision regarding the [words indistinct] outcome in these areas. These areas represent 10 seats in the National Assembly. Now, a responsibility never known before rests on our shoulders which the people, themselves, will have to help us carry out because they will have to take care of their own development by participating actively, said Arron. The NPS chairman said that after the official results are made known by the Independent Elections Office, the members of the National Assembly will be installed. The Assembly's first task will be to elect a president and vice president of the Republic after which the president will put together the new cabinet. The whole procedure could take 3 months.

### Bouterse: Army 'Respects' Outcome

*FL271950 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Nov 87*

[Text] The national Army respects the outcome of the elections. This was stated yesterday by Commander Bouterse in a speech to members of the national Army at the [word indistinct] barracks. The Army commander said that the revolutionary process will continue. He

urged the military to support every opportunity to bring about peace and stability in the country. Bouterse was received with great (?effervescence) by members of the Army.

### Commentary Views Elections

*FL261655 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today, 25 November, the Surinamese are going to the polls in general elections for the first time in 10 years. Some 200,000 Surinamese are eligible to vote in the elections, almost one-half of whom will be casting the ballots for the first time. Today the electorate in the electoral districts in the country will elect their representatives for the National Assembly and [word indistinct]. And, by using a proportional mechanism, representatives on the district council will be drawn from the [word indistinct] on the basis of points each party gets in the election of the (?board). Six political parties will be entering the election race, including the three traditional parties, the National Party of Suriname, NPS, led by ousted Prime Minister Henck Arron; the United Reformed Party of veteran politician Jaggernath Lachmon; and the Javanese National Harmony Party, KTPI, of Willy Soemita. These three parties are, however, contesting the elections as a coalition under the name Front for Democracy and Development. The other main contenders are the newly formed National Democratic Party, NDP, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch; the Suriname Labor Party, SPA, of leading trade unionist Fred Derby; and the Progressive Workers' and Farm Laborers' Union, PALU, of Iwan Krolis. The three traditional political parties are (?postwar) popular political parties mainly organized along racial lines. The NDP, SPA, and PALU, on the other hand, enjoy the support of a fair cross-section of the Surinamese society. The election breaks the spell of 7 years of control by the military [words indistinct] took over power on 25 Februry 1980.

Between 1980 and now, the country has seen eight governments in office. However, with the democratization process put into gear, the state was set for Surinamese to settle their own future by making their own decisions. After the drafting of a new constitution, which was acceptable to all partners in the Top Deliberating Council—the highest political organ in the country—the government, and the National Assembly, the way was paved for the holding of general elections.

On 30 September, the draft constitution was taken to the people in a referendum for its acceptance. In the referendum, 95 percent of the people who participated voted yes for the constitution after the leaders of the various political parties called upon their supporters to cast the yes vote in the referendum. Prior to the referendum, the three traditional parties started, and concluded, discussions on a coalition with the primary aim to bring about the shift in power. While the PALU faced the electorate before—in 1977, the NDP, the National Democratic Party, which was initiated by government leader Bouterse, and the SPA, the Suriname Labor Party, will be facing the electorate for the first time.

Over the last few weeks, campaigns moved into top gear with the various party leaders wooing the electorate into their camp. Of all the parties, the Front for Democracy and Development and the National Democratic Party have been attracting the largest groups, making it obvious that the reins of government could go to either of these parties. In the last elections, in 1977, a coalition including the NPS, the National Party of Suriname, was rapped into power. This government lasted until 25 February 1980 when the Army moved in and took power. In that election, almost 124,000 persons went to the polls but the youth vote in this election could be a decisive factor and swing the balance one way or the other.

The run up to the polls hasn't been without certain areas of conflict. The question whether or not to hold elections in 3 of the 10 electoral districts has been a major bone of contention. The three districts, the scenes of major clashes between the National Army and members of the jungle commando of Ronnie Brunswijk, are under a state of emergency. The Top Deliberating Council, with the exception of the 25th February Movement and government leader Desi Bouterse, who had earlier stepped down from that body, decided that elections should not be held in the three districts. This prompted government leader Bouterse to interfere, arguing that it would be unconstitutional to bar anyone from voting in the elections. He says every Surinamese of voting age, throughout the length and width of the country, should be given the opportunity to vote in the general elections. Several days of discussions between the government leader and the Top Deliberating Council failed to resolve the issue, and a cloud of uncertainty was hanging over the country whether elections would be held today as planned. This cloud was, however, driven back when Bouterse, as government leader, immediately after another round of fruitless discussions announced that elections will be held in the three districts like every district in the country—a decision he, Bouterse, as the leader of the government, is entitled to make. He promptly gave Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch the authority to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of elections in the three districts today.

The role of the Army after elections is a question that has often been asked. This is clearly stated in the constitution in Articles 177 and 178. According to the constitution, the National Army is the military vanguard of the people of Suriname and shall have, as a task, the defense of the sovereignty and independence as well as the protection of the supreme rights and liberties of (?land) and people to serve as the legal (?arm) for peace and security. The National Army also labors for the national development and for the liberation of the nation. In

order to fulfill the task actively, a continuous organizational, technical, and social adjustment of the National Army shall be required. The military authority is the representative organ of the National Army as laid down in Article 177, always respecting the power which the constitution confers on other state organs.

The creation and the (composition) of the military authority shall be regulated by law. That organ shall, moreover, be charged with guaranteeing the conditions under which the Surinamese people can bring about, and consolidate, a peaceful transition to a democratically and socially just society. According to the constitution, the military authorities will participate in the State Council headed by the president, an institute that will advise the president on state matters and also has the task of controlling the government. Furthermore, the State Council consists of the political parties, trade union movements, and private sectors.

As was stated before, there are two possibilities in the elections— either a landslide victory for the Front for Democracy and Development, or a balanced situation in which the National Democratic Party, the Suriname Labor Party, and the Progressive Workers' and Farm Laborers' Union will come into their own.

**Ramdat-Misier Marks Independence Anniversary**
*FL251948 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 25 Nov 87*

[Text] Acting President Fred Ramdat-Misier hopes that the Surinamese people have learned a lesson from the past and will be more critical in choosing their leaders. He said this last night in an address to mark Suriname's 12th independence anniversary, today, which is also general elections day in the country. Ramdat-Misier said that he is [words indistinct] the people, as well as the leaders, have learned from the past and that there is a better understanding of the powers in the community and the unwritten law which play an important role. The president referred to today as the birth of the third Republic of Suriname. He signaled out these as: the independence day 12 years ago; the 25th of February 1980 when the military took power; and the elections day, today. He ended his address in making an urgent call to the people not to behave irresponsibly in the coming days whether in jubilation, or disappointment, because of the outcome of the elections.